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Tea in India 195.

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Fifty-sixth Issue

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TEA IN INDIA

1956 and 1957

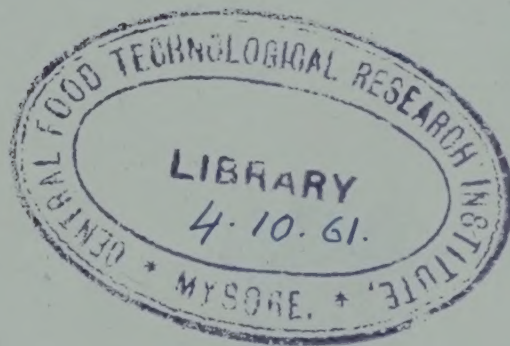


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Tea in India 195...

PREFACE

This is the fifty-sixth issue of *Tea in India*. This issue brings together available information about the area, production, imports, exports, consumption, prices, etc., of tea upto the end of 1957. The statistics relating to area and production of tea are based on returns received from the State Governments who in turn collect the data from the tea estates. Information relating to other parts of the world has been furnished by the International Tea Committee, London.

The present issue covers two years, 1956 and 1957.

The detailed work involved in the preparation of this publication has been done in the S. & M. Branch of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

NEW DELHI,

December

1959.

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*Economic & Statistical Adviser to the
Government of India,
Ministry of Food & Agriculture.*

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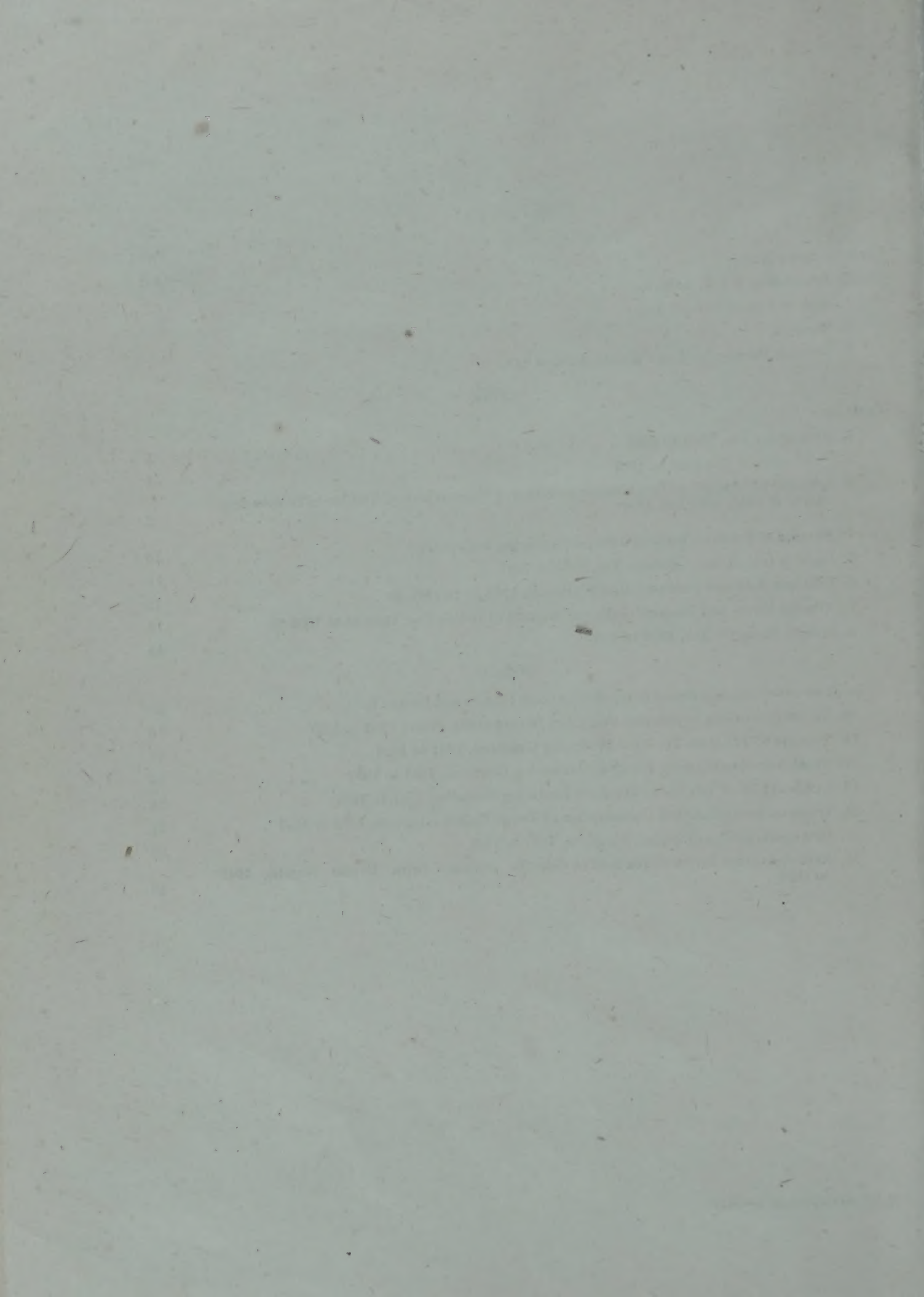
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

PART I

India is now the leading producer of tea in the world. It accounts for about 45 per cent of the total world production of tea and supplies roughly 50 per cent of total world imports. Tea is among the "Big Three" of India's export commodities with jute goods and cotton textiles. During 1957, tea accounted for about 20 per cent of the total export earnings of the country as compared to 19 and 24·4 per cent respectively in 1955 and 1956. In the internal economy of the country, tea occupies an important place. The tea industry is the largest employer of organised labour and provides gainful employment to over 9 lakh workers in the gardens besides those in factories and distributive trades. The capital invested in the industry is about Rupees 707·9 million. In recent years transfer of capital from non-Indian to Indian hands has been progressively increasing.

Area under Tea—The area under tea recorded an increase from 780 thousand acres in 1955 to 781 thousand acres in 1956 and 788 thousand acres in 1957. The area abandoned during 1956 and 1957 was 7,823 acres and 8,757 acres respectively compared to 40,272 acres in 1955. Extensions (including replanting in areas abandoned in the previous year) amounted to 9,930 acres and 14,573 acres in 1956 and 1957 respectively compared to 41,740 acres in 1955. The fall in area abandoned and a more than proportionate increase in extension during 1956 and 1957 as compared to 1955 resulted in a net increase of 1,173 acres under tea in 1956 and 6,750 acres in 1957. The percentage distribution of area under tea during 1957, 1956 and 1955 in the tea growing States was as follows:

Percentage Distribution of Area in Tea Growing States

State	1957		1956		1955		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in acreage	
	Area ('000 acres)	% to total area	Area ('000 acres)	% to total area	Area ('000 acres)	% to total area		
							During 1957 over 1956	During 1956 over 1955
Assam	389	49	384	49	386	50	(+) 1·3	(—) 0·5
West Bengal . .	194	25	194	25	195	25	..	(—) 0·5
Madras	73	9	72	9	68	9	(+) 1·4	(+) 5·9
Kerala	99	13	97	13	97	12	(+) 2·1	..
Others	33	4	34	4	34	4	(—) 2·9	..
TOTAL	788	100	781	100	780	100	(+) 0·89	(+) 0·1

It will be seen from the above table that 74 per cent of the total area under tea lies in Assam and West Bengal; Kerala and Madras rank next and together account for about

22 per cent of the total area. Compared to 1955 the area under tea in 1957 registered an increase in all the important tea growing States except West Bengal while in 1956 there was a decline in area in Assam and West Bengal and an increase in Madras.

During 1957, 7,21,156 acres were plucked out of a total area of 7,88,046 acres under tea as compared to 7,22,758 acres in 1956 and 7,26,540 acres in 1955 out of a total area of 7,81,296 acres and 7,80,107 acres respectively. Though the total area under tea increased in 1956 and 1957 over that of 1955, the area plucked, showed a decline during these years.

Number and Size of Plantations—The total number of plantations in India was reported to be 6,622 in 1957 as against 6,660 in 1956 and 6,582 in 1955. The decrease in the number of plantations in 1957 mainly occurred in Madras due to regrouping of patches. The table below shows the number of plantations and average area under tea per plantation during 1957, 1956 and 1955.

Number of Plantations and Average Area per Plantation in Different States

State	Number of plantations			Average area under tea per plantation (acres)		
	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955
Assam	815	818	968	477	470	399
Bihar	3	3	3	442	442	442
Madras	2,345	2,387	2,158	30	30	32
Punjab	2,421	2,421	2,421	4	4	
U.P.	40	41	41	136	133	137
West Bengal	318	318	318	611	611	612
Mysore	17	10	10	256	458	460
Kerala	282	282	282	350	344	345
Himachal Pradesh	328	328	328	6	6	6
Tripura	53	52	53	222	216	216
TOTAL—ALL-INDIA	6,622	6,660	6,582	119	117	119

Production of Tea (Black & Green)—The total production of both black and green tea during 1957 aggregated 685 million lbs. as against 686 million lbs. in 1956 and 628 million lbs. in 1955. Thus, although the production in 1957 showed a marked increase over that of 1955 it recorded slight decline as compared to the 1956, peak production. The increase in production in 1957 over 1956 was in Assam, Mysore and Kerala, the decline was in Madras, U.P., West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. On the other hand, the increase in production in 1956 over that of 1955 was shared by all the tea growing States except Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. Of the total production black tea accounted for 646 million

bs. in 1957 as against 640 million lbs. in 1956 and 617 million lbs. in 1955. The percentage distribution of total tea produced in the various States is given below:

Percentage Distribution of Tea Production

State	1957		1956		1955		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in production	
	Prod. ('000 lbs.)	% to total prod.	Prod. ('000 lbs.)	% to total prod.	Prod. ('000 lbs.)	% to total prod.	In 1957 over 1956	In 1956 over 1955
Assam	370,794	55	366,114	53	335,524	53	(+) 1.3	(+) 9.1
West Bengal	166,717	24	166,963	24	166,226	27	(—) 0.2	(+) 0.4
Kerala	76,552	11	67,732	10	69,031	11	(+) 13.0	(—) 1.9
Madras	56,013	8	73,187	11	44,892	7	(—) 23.4	(+) 63.0
Others	14,662	2	12,503	2	11,996	2	(+) 17.2	(—) 36.5
TOTAL	684,738	100	686,499	100	627,669	100	(—) 0.3	(+) 8.1

It will be seen that Assam leads all other States in the production of tea. In 1957 Assam accounted for 55 per cent of the total production followed by West Bengal, Kerala and Madras with 24 per cent, 11 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

The percentage variations in the reported figures of total area and production during the last ten years as compared to those for the decennium ending 1940 are shown below:

Decennial Average 1931—40=100

Year	Variation in	
	Area	Production
1947	101	146
1948	102	150
1949	102	152
1950	103	158
1951	103	167
1952	103	176
1953	102	153
1954	103	168
1955	103	163
1956	104	178
1957	104	178

NOTE.—In the decennial period 1931—40, the average area was 755,834 acres and average yield 384,692,342 lbs.

It will be observed from the above table that the area under tea has shown only a very small increase during the last ten years. In 1957 the increase was only 4 per cent over the decennium 1931—40; this has been mainly due to the restriction imposed on the expansion of area under tea by the International Tea Agreement which remained in force till 31 March, 1955. The expansion of area is being currently regulated by the Tea Board. Production, however, has shown a significant increase and in 1957 it was 78 per cent higher than the average for the decennium 1931—40. The significant increase in production despite a relatively small increase in area in recent years, is indicative of increase in yield per acre.

Average Production per Acre—The average production of tea per acre varies widely from State to State and even from tract to tract in the same State. The following table shows the average production of manufactured tea (black and green) per acre of plucked area in different districts of various States during 1955 to 1957.

Yield per Acre of Tea

State/District	Yield per acre of plucked area* (Lbs.)		
	1957	1956	1955
<i>Assam</i>	1,063	1,055	955
Cachar	696	696	644
Darrang	1,073	1,172	1,170
Goalpara	756	1,020	1,093
Kamrup	727	714	551
Lakhimpur	1,224	1,224	1,064
Nowgong	900	1,054	974
Mikir & N.C. Hills	762	775	778
Sibsagar	1,190	1,067	934
<i>West Bengal</i>	916	910	904
Darjeeling	518	518	518
Jalpaiguri	1,109	1,097	1,087
Purnea	993	993	993
<i>Madras</i>	863	1,124	706
Coimbatore	1,140	1,063	1,039
Kanayakumari	757	522	500
Madurai	854	495	624
Nilgiris	679	1,214	690
Tirunelveli	1,013	838	894
<i>Mysore</i>	1,229	573	563
Chickmagalur	1,214	492	483
Hassan	1,122	791	791
Coorg	700	751	724
<i>Kerala</i>	813	715	722
Kottayam	714	714	724
Quilon	574	574	581
Trivandrum	445	445	488
Trichur	1,104	1,405	1,167
Palghat	1,542	859	859
Kozhikode	1,808	805	805
Cannanore	783	769	769
<i>Tripura</i>	493	506	501
All-INDIA (Average)	949	950	864

*Based on total figures in col. 13 and total of cols. 15 and 16 of Table No. 3.

Exports—The greater part of tea produced in the country is exported. Tea exports comprised 58, 76 and 65 per cent during 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively of the total production. Till March, 1955 the exports were subject to regulation under the International Tea Agreement of which India was a member. Since the termination of the International Tea Agreement exports are being regulated by the Government on the crop basis of tea estates. The permissible export quota allotted by the Government during the 1957-58 season aggregated 460·9 million lbs. against 453·3 million lbs. in 1956-57 and 480·0 million lbs. in 1955-56. The quantity of tea actually exported during the calendar year 1957 was 442·65 million lbs. as against 523·56 million lbs. in 1956 and 367·52 million lbs. in 1955. The exports to United Kingdom, the most important buyer of Indian tea, registered a declin

from 365.4 million lbs. in 1956 to 301.7 million lbs. in 1957 though they were considerably higher than the 1955 exports at 251.0 million lbs. The shortfall in exports to U. K. in 1957 over 1956 was partly due to heavy accumulation of stocks of tea in London godowns after the Suez crisis in 1956 and partly to tight money conditions for financing purchases in Calcutta auctions. Countries to which exports were higher during 1957 were Irish Republic, Turkey, Kuwait, Iran, Muscat, New Zealand and U.S.S.R. Both the U.S.A. and Canada, which are also important markets for Indian tea, imported less tea in 1957 than in 1956. The share of different countries in the total tea exported from India during 1957 and 1956 is shown below:

Share of Different Countries in Total Tea Exported from India

Destination.	1957 (per cent)	1956 (per cent)
United Kingdom	68.1	69.7
Rest of Europe	9.4	8.0
Asia	5.4	4.1
Africa	4.8	5.7
America	9.3	9.8
Australia	1.8	1.8
Other countries	1.2	0.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Re-exports of Indian Tea from United Kingdom—A large proportion of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is re-exported to other foreign countries. The following table indicates the figures of exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to foreign countries over the five-year period ending 1957:

Re-exports of Indian Tea from United Kingdom

Year	Re-exports (In Mill. lbs.)
1953	16.15
1954	16.85
1955	17.60
1956	13.86
1957	13.95

Exports of Waste Tea—There has been a steady fall in the exports of waste tea in recent years. Total exports of waste tea by sea and air to foreign countries amounted to 0.43 million lbs. in 1957-58 against 2.0 million lbs. in 1956-57 and 2.3 million lbs. in 1955-56. U.S.A. and U. K. were the most important buyers of Indian waste tea some time back. But in

recent years these countries did not import any waste tea from India. The following table shows destination-wise exports of waste tea over the five year period ending 1957-58:—

Exports of Waste Tea from India

(In lbs.)

Country	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	634,523
U.K.	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	34,693	125,760	168,000
Other Countries	429,299	1,979,201	2,404,369	2,594,728	2,590,102
TOTAL	429,299	1,979,201	2,439,062	2,720,488	3,392,625

Imports—The quantum of tea imported into India is quite insignificant as compared to the volume of exports. In 1957 India imported 1,154 thousand lbs. of foreign tea as against 488 thousand lbs. in the preceding year and 880 thousand lbs. in 1955.

Tea Available for Consumption—Internal consumption of tea in India has been steadily growing due to population growth, increase in the standard of living, changes in the dietic habits of the people and vigorous propaganda carried out by the Tea Board. The following table gives estimates of tea available for consumption in the country since 1950-51 :

Availability of Tea for Internal Consumption

(Million lbs.)

Year	Tea available for consumption in India	Five-year moving average
1950-51	170	172
1951-52	201	176
1952-53	187	183
1953-54	182	193
1954-55	175	192
1955-56	221	204
1956-57	193	..
1957-58	248*	..

* Provisional

The above figures give a fair idea of the trend of internal consumption. They do not, however, represent the actual consumption as they do not include changes in the stocks with the wholesalers and retailers. From annual figures in the above table it would be seen that though internal availability has increased, it has not been rising uniformly at the same rate from year to year. As such the uptrend in consumption is borne out more clearly by the figures of the five yearly moving average. In view of the fact that the potential demand for tea in India still leaves ample scope for exploitation, the level of consumption is likely to go up further during the second Plan period.

Import of Tea Chests and Machinery—In the past much of the requirements of tea chests for packing tea were being met by foreign imports. But in recent years India's tea chest industry has made significant progress under the protection granted by the Government at the rate of 35 per cent *ad-valorem*. The tea industry's total requirements of tea chests is estimated at 90 to 100 million square feet. The present capacity of the tea

chest industry is 200 to 250 million square feet. Thus, the capacity available for tea chests is adequate to meet any possible demand. At present most of our requirements of tea chests are being met from within the country. The following table shows the value of tea chests and tea machinery imported from different foreign countries into India during the three years ending 1957-58.

Value of Imports of Tea Chests and Machinery

(In rupees)

Imported from	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
<i>Tea Chests</i> (entire or in sections thereof)—			
United Kingdom		5,546	2,160
Ceylon			
Norway			
Sweden	110,710	97,259	24,073
U.S.A.			1,988
Other Countries	797,481	919,491	427,013
TOTAL	908,191	1,022,296	4,55,234
<i>Tea Machinery</i> —			
United Kingdom	9,662,669	11,960,113	11,576,969
Ceylon	121,507	164,383	41,542
Other Countries	511,421	3,567	2,071,982
TOTAL	10,295,597	12,128,063	13,690,493

Tea Sales and Prices—The total number of packages of tea (excluding second-hand tea, damaged tea and dust) sold during 1957-58 and 1956-57 was 2.24 million and 2.23 million respectively as compared to 2.42 million packages in 1955-56. While the number of packages sold with export rights in 1957-58 remained almost at the level of those sold in 1956-57, the number sold during the latter year as compared to 1955-56 was lower by about 40,000. Again, during 1956-57 the number of packages sold for internal consumption declined substantially by 43 thousand as against that in 1955-56 though in 1957-58 the decline was of the order of 30,000 packages. The following table gives the number of packages of tea sold in the principal producing areas for the three years ending 1957-58.

(In thousands)

Area or Region	Total number of packages sold			Packages sold with export right			Packages sold for internal consumption		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Assam Valley	1,350	1,208	1,133	1,268	1,154	1,067	83	54	66
Cachar	205	206	202	194	199	196	11	7	7
Darjeeling	130	138	154	124	132	148	6	6	6
Deoars	604	556	619	575	539	598	29	18	21
Other places	127	125	129	117	114	120	9	10	8
TOTAL	2,416	2,233	2,237	2,278	2,138	2,129	138	95	108

Prices—In the beginning of 1956 prices of tea exhibited an easier tendency as compared to the prices prevailing in the corresponding period of the preceding year. During the earlier

part of 1956 the prices of tea sold for internal consumption at Calcutta auctions ranged on an average between Rs. 1·31 and Rs. 2·29 per lb. while those sold for export ranged between Rs. 1·80 and Rs. 2·99 per lb. The low level of prices prevailing at the beginning of the year may be attributed to restrictions imposed by the Government on the direct shipment of tea for London auctions which resulted in accumulation of large stocks in Calcutta. There was some recovery in prices after the Government announced its decision in February, 1956 to lift the restrictions on direct shipment of tea for London auctions. Nevertheless the pace of recovery was rather slow due perhaps to prospects of higher production of tea in North India. The record production of 1956 particularly affected the market for common and low medium teas the prices of which tended to decline in August and September. The market for superior varieties, however, remained more or less unaffected. The prices of best Assam tea ranged between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per lb. In view of the low offtake of common tea and increasing demand for quality tea, the producers in North India decided to stop the plucking operations in November, 1956 in order to restrict production. This combined with the political disturbances in the Middle East brought about a marked improvement in the general price level of common and medium teas during the last quarter of the year. Not only the prices of all varieties of tea improved appreciably but the disparity in their prices was also considerably narrowed. The average level of prices of tea realised in public auctions during 1956-57 was Rs. 2·37 per lb. for tea sold with export rights and Rs. 1·57 per lb. for tea sold for internal consumption as compared to Rs. 2·02 and Rs. 1·20 per lb. respectively in the previous year.

The general improvement in the level of prices of tea witnessed towards the end of 1956 was maintained in the beginning of 1957. This was mainly due to heavy purchases by the United Kingdom and other overseas markets on the closure of the Suez Canal. In the following months, however, a downward trend in prices set in as a result of shrinkage of demand from the main importing countries which had earlier built up substantial stocks in their respective countries. Thus, the prices of plain broken pekoe, which was quoted at Rs. 2·25 per lb. early in January, 1957 dropped to Rs. 1·60 per lb. in April, 1957. Some improvement in prices was noticeable when the sales for the 1957-58 season started in July, 1957. This was due partly to earlier disposal of the 1956 crops and partly because the outturn of the 1957 crop was lower than the 1956 crop. By about the end of July, however, the market had again become weak and the prices tended to drift downwards which continued right upto the end of the year 1957. This was largely due to tight money market and lack of active demand from U. K. where the bank rate was raised in August, 1957. The prices of superior varieties of teas were, however, not as much affected as those of low and common teas because of discriminating purchases by buyers. The average level of prices of tea in the auctions during the 1957-58 season was Rs. 2·10 per lb. for tea sold with export rights and Rs. 1·42 per lb. for tea sold for internal consumption as compared to Rs. 2·37 and Rs. 1·57 per lb. respectively in the previous season.

Tea Auctions—In pursuance of Government's policy to encourage the auction of larger quantities of tea in India, a ceiling of 140 million lbs. was fixed for the 1955-56 season on the quantity that could be consigned for auctions in U. K. Subsequently, owing to larger production and with a view to facilitating quicker disposal of stocks, the ceiling was lifted until May, 1956. During the 1955-56 season a total of 155 million lbs. of North India tea was shipped to the London auctions with a further quantity of 36 million lbs. shipped under private trade and forward contracts. For the 1956-57 season a ceiling of 160 million lbs. was announced by Government early in September, 1956. The limit for direct shipment of tea to London auctions was fixed at 155 million lbs. for the 1957-58 season for North India.

Labour and Wages—The tea plantations employ the largest number of labourers. The total number of persons employed in tea plantations in 1956 and 1957 was estimated at 938,458 and 931,196 respectively. Out of 938,458 persons employed in 1956, 863,192 were permanently employed. Similarly out of 931,196 persons employed in 1957, 854,615 were permanently employed. Compared to 1955 there was an increase of 4,603 permanent employees and 2,181 temporary labourers in 1956. During 1957 the permanent employees recorded a decline of the order of 8,577 and the temporary labourers showed an increase of 1,315 over that of 1956. The following table gives the number of persons employed in the tea plantations in each tea growing State during 1957, 1956 and 1955—

Employment in Tea Plantations in Different States

(Figures in thousands)

State	1957			1956			1955		
	Persons employed (Daily average)			Persons employed (Daily average)			Persons employed (Daily average)		
	Garden labour (Perma- nent)	Out- side labour (Perma- nent)	Out- side labour (Tempo- rary)	Garden labour (Perma- nent)	Out- side labour (Perma- nent)	Out- side labour (Tempo- rary)	Garden labour (Perma- nent)	Out- side labour (Perma- nent)	Out- side labour (Tempo- rary)
Assam	455	32	42	458	29	42	445	30	42
Bihar	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	1
Madras	65	5	15	64	5	15	61	4	13
Punjab	(a)	1	5	(a)	1	5	(a)	1	5
U. P.	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	(a)	1
West Bengal	187	(a)	8	195	1	7	199	2	6
Mysore	4	1	1	4	1	(a)	6	9	1
Kerala	90	5	2	90	5	3	86	7	3
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tripura	6	(a)	1	6	1	1	6	1	1
TOTAL ALL-INDIA	809	45	76	819	44	75	805	54	73

(a) Below 500.

The Minimum Wages Act and Plantation Labour Act impose certain statutory obligations on the tea industry. These Acts are intended to regulate wages and working conditions of labourers in tea plantations. The obligations enjoined by these Acts are sought to be fulfilled by the industry in stages by a process of negotiation and internal agreement between employees and labourers. An important development in the sphere of tea labour during 1956 was the introduction of bonus payment to labour in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into in New Delhi in January, 1956. According to this agreement, labour bonus for the year 1955 was required to be paid by the end of February, 1957. Another notable event regarding minimum wages was the introduction of standard plucking rates in Assam during 1956. In 1957 the Government of India decided that representatives of labour should be associated in the management of industrial enterprises. This proposal was eventually applied to the tea industry also. The Indian Labour Conference at its meeting held in July, 1957 decided to give the proposal a practical shape and appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the subject and to suggest methods of implementation. The Sub-Committee recommended certain categories of industries which might be asked to set up joint councils of management to examine the manner in which such councils would function and the scope of their anticipated deliberations. During 1956 and 1957 further progress was made in regard to the grant of amenities and the welfare schemes financed by the Tea Board.

Some idea of the level of wages can be had from the following table giving average monthly wages of labourers employed in the tea gardens of Assam during the three years ending 1957-58.

Wages in Tea Gardens in Assam

(In rupees & pP.)

<i>Labourers</i>	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
<i>Settled labourers—</i>				
Men	39·45	44·32	45·34	47·70
Women	34·46	38·95	39·71	39·82
Children	21·26	25·30	24·71	23·94
<i>Faltu or Basti Labourers—</i>				
Men	31·09	34·30	35·15	40·11
Women	28·54	32·83	33·43	33·66
Children	16·63	18·47	18·79	21·10

These figures are based on the information collected and furnished by the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong, and have been calculated on the average daily working strength of typical months (March and September). They refer to all cash earnings but exclude non-cash payments.

Export Duty—By an ordinance dated 16 January, 1947 the Government of India imposed an export duty of 2 as. per lb. on tea, which was raised in March, 1947 to 4 as. per lb. There was no change in the rate of duty until 3 October, 1954 when the rate was enhanced to 7 as. per lb. The reason for this enhancement was that tea was selling at very high prices in the London auctions and it was felt there was justification for mopping up a portion of the large profits, which tea companies were making. In the early part of 1955 the duty was further raised to 10 as. per lb. From 1 March, 1955 a slab system of export duty depending upon the value of tea fetched in the foreign markets was introduced as given below:

Price per lb.	Duty per lb. (As.)
Upto Rs. 2/8/-	4
Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 3/4	6
Rs. 3/4/- to Rs. 4/-	8
Rs. 4/- to Rs. 4/12/-	10
Above Rs. 4/12/-	12

During 1956 and 1957 export duty on tea continued to be levied under the slab system introduced in 1955. The important change in the rate of duty during 1956 brought about by the Finance Bill introduced in February, 1956 was the abolition of the 8 as. rate of duty and levy of a rate of 6 as. when the price of tea ranged between Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 4 per lb. Later on the Government actually assessed the duty at 6 as. in November and 8 as. in December.

With the introduction of decimal coinage from 1 April, 1957 the rates of duty were expressed in terms of the new coinage. On 15 May 1957 the second schedule to the Indian

Tariff Act was amended by means of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957 and the revised slabs came into force on 16 May, as follows:

Price of tea per lb.	Rate of duty per lb. (nP.)
Upto Rs. 2.50	25
Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.25	38
Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4.00	50
Rs. 4.00 to 4.75	63
Above Rs. 4.75	75

By notification No. 111, dated 16 May, 1957, however, the Government exempted tea from the payment of duty in excess of 38 nP. when the price falls in the slab of Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4.00. For purposes of fixation of duty the average price of tea is declared by the Government every month. This price is calculated on the weighted average price of all Indian teas sold in London auctions in the immediate preceding month.

Excise duty—Tea is treated like other excisable goods manufactured in a Factory. Excise duty was first imposed on tea in April 1954 at 2 as. per lb. The duty is levied and collected at the stage at which tea leaves the producing factory, either for direct sale to a purchaser or for auction market or for a storage depot or other destinations. The duty has undergone revisions from time to time. The Finance Bill (No. 2) of 1957 increased with effect from 16 May, 1957 the Excise duty payable on loose tea (n.o.s.) from 6½ nP. to 10 nP. and on package tea from 25 nP. to 45 nP. per lb. However, on a representation from tea trade and the public the Government of India decided to restore the rate previously prevailing with effect from 1 June, 1957.

Tea Cess Fund—Under the provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 a levy is imposed on all teas exported to foreign countries. The whole amount collected on this account is made over to a fund known as the Tea Cess Fund which is operated by the Tea Board for carrying on propaganda for increased consumption of tea. During the 1957-58 season the rate of cess was Rs. 4 per 100 lbs. and the total amount of cess collected in that year was Rs. 173.13 lakhs as against Rs. 207.82 lakhs in 1955-56.

Capital Employed—According to the returns furnished by Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the number of joint stock companies engaged and the capital employed in tea industry during 1953-54 to 1956-57 is as under:

Year	Companies incorporated in India		Companies incorporated in U.K. and elsewhere		Total paid-up Capital		Equivalent of Col. 7 in sterling (£ '000)
	Number	Paid-up Capital (Rs. '000)	Number	Paid-up Capital (£'000)	Number	Col. 3 and Col.5* (Rs. '000)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1953-54	562	26,29,72	153	30,907	715	67,50,65	50,630
1954-55	591	27,86,11	156	31,718	747	70,15,12	52,613
1955-56	594	27,99,01	153	33,660	747	72,87,01	54,652
1956-57	594	28,82,02	138	31,477	732	70,78,99	53,092

*Conversion made at the rate of 1 sh. 6d. = Re. 1.

NOTE—(i) Figures relate to India and include companies which might have their gardens in Pakistan and Head Offices in India.

(ii) Figures for 1956-57 are provisional

Conclusion-- In spite of several setbacks the record of achievements of the Indian tea industry during 1957 was on the whole satisfactory. Though the production of tea in 1957 failed to attain the 1956 peak by one million lbs. it was still higher than the level of production in 1953 and 1954. Despite stiff competition in the world markets and a record world tea crop, both the quantum and value of exports in 1957 were quite encouraging. The shortfall in the volume of exports in 1957 over that of 1956 was more than offset by increase in the internal consumption which is steadily growing year after year. Notwithstanding the fact that Indian tea still holds its own in the foreign markets a correct appraisal of the international trading pattern and world tea economy would indicate that the Indian tea industry should reorientate its productive and distributive pattern in order to face successfully the growing world competition, especially from East Africa. Moreover, the industry has to face the hazards of instability in prices and export earnings. The question of improvement in quality, reduction of costs and stimulation of demand abroad and at home, on which the growth and prosperity of the industry depends, needs as urgent attention today as ever.

PART II

Tea Control

The slump in the world tea trade during the years 1929—32 provided the genesis for the initiation of a scheme for international tea control. In order to equate world supplies of tea to demand, the Government of India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia) entered into an Agreement in 1933. Subsequently, Malaya and the British East African territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland also participated in the Agreement. The 1933 International Tea Agreement which aimed at the regulation of exports of tea from and control over the planting of tea in the participating countries was first in force for a period of five years ending 31 March 1938 and it was extended for a further period of five years ending 31 March 1943.

At the close of the Second International Tea Agreement, India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies, the main producing countries agreed to continue the existing scheme for the duration of the war and for two clear quota years thereafter, and the Third International Tea Agreement was accordingly signed in 1943. With the end of hostilities in 1945, the third Agreement expired on 31 March 1948 but the International Tea Control Scheme was extended for a period of two years from 1 April 1948 or for such shorter period as was necessitated by the operation of any charter of the International Trade Organisation of the United Nations.

As the production of tea in various countries declined considerably during the war and the available supplies were short of demand, it was decided to modify the restrictive provisions of the Agreement. Thus, under the Fourth International Tea Agreement, extension of tea cultivation which was allowed upto half per cent of the area under tea during the three previous Agreements was permitted upto 4 per cent of the permissible acreage as on 31 March 1948. The permissible export from a participating country was fixed at 125 per cent of its standard export figures which represented the maximum exports of tea from that country during any one of the pre-control years 1929 to 1931. Replacement of old tea areas by planting on new areas and uprooting the old bushes was also permitted upto 5 per cent of the acreage of a tea estate during each of the two regulation years.

The Fourth International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on 31 March 1950, was extended on 8 May 1950 for a further period of five years from 1 April 1950 to 31 March 1955 subject to fresh consideration and review at the request of any of the Governments of

the producing countries in the light of international obligations which any such Government or Governments may assume during the currency of the Agreement. The main features of the new scheme were as follows—

- (i) The regulation of exports during the first year of the new Agreement was raised to 130 per cent of the standard export figure as compared to 125 per cent during the previous period.
- (ii) Extention of tea cultivation was allowed upto 5 percent of the permissible acreages of tea estates on 31 March 1950 and replacement of old tea areas was permitted upto 10 percent of an estate's permissible acreage.

In order to give effect to the provisions of the International Tea Agreement, the Government of India under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 restricted the export of tea on the conclusion of the first Agreement in 1933. The Indian Tea Control Act, 1939 was subsequently passed by the Indian Legislature and the Act came into force with effect from 15 November 1933. The Indian Tea Control Act, 1933 expired on 31 March 1938 and was replaced by the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938. Under this Act, the administration of the Tea Control Scheme in India was entrusted to the Indian Tea Licensing Committee. The main functions of the Committee were to exercise restriction over export by issuing licences for tea exports and to exercise control over acreage under tea cultivation by issuing permits for the planting of tea on land not covered already by this crop. The Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 was due to expire on 31 March 1943, but its tenure was extended from time to time by a series of amending legislation so as to bring it into line with the terms of the corresponding International Tea Agreement.

After partition, India's standard export figure was fixed at 348,246,170 lbs. The Government of India fixed the export quota allotment for 1954-55 at 464,908,637 lbs., being 133·5 per cent of India's standard export figures under the International Tea Agreement. The Indian overseas export allotments for the last five years are shown below:

Year	Allotments (Million lbs.)
1952-53	452·72
1953-54	437·05
1954-55	464·91
1955-56	480·00
1956-57	453·30
1957-58	460·96

Besides the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, another statutory body, namely, the Central Tea Board was constituted under the Central Tea Board, Act, 1949. The main function of the Board was to take such measures as it might consider desirable for the benefit or development of the tea industry. With a view to combining the provisions of Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 and the Central Tea Board Act, 1949 in one enactment, so that in future one body to be known as Tea Board would be responsible for the functions of the Indian Tea Licensing Committee and the Central Tea Board, a new Bill known as Tea Bill, 1953 was introduced in the Lok Sabha towards the end of 1952. The Tea Bill, 1953 was passed by the Parliament on 15 May 1953 and received the assent of the President on 28 May 1953. The Tea Act, 1953 came into force from 1 April 1954. The important features of the Act are given in Part II (a) of the 1953 issue of *Tea in India*.

Since the International Tea Agreement at least to operate control over the planting of tea in India as well as on export from this country is exercised by the Government of India through the Tea Board under the Tea Act, 1953. There were no amendments to the Tea Act, 1953 during the year 1956 but certain amendments were introduced in the Tea Rules made under the Act. The Government of India by a Notification dated 23 March, 1956 amended Rule 24(1) of the Tea Rules so that the crop basis of an estate for determining export allotments would be the highest crop in the four calendar years preceding the financial year instead of the highest crop in the four calendar years previous to the preceding financial year. As regards regulations of planting for extension and replacement, the Government of India in a Notification dated 20 November, 1956 amended the Rules regarding extension so as to provide for the grant of permits by the Tea Board for the planting of tea on land not previously planted with tea. The Rules in this regard stipulated that in the case of estates of 150 acres and less extension should be permitted upto 10 percent of their present acreage; for estates of between 150 and 300 acres extensions are to be permitted upto 25 percent of their present acreage; and for estates of between 300 and 500 acres, the permissible limit of extensions has been fixed at 10 per cent of their present acreage. The Rules further stipulated that extension of cultivation to any estate exceeding 500 acres would not be permitted without special sanction of the Government of India.

The Rules regarding replacements were amended by a Notification dated 2 March 1956 which provided that replacements should be permitted upto 10 per cent of the acreage of estates over a period of five years. This amendment also permitted the uprooting of the areas replaced to be carried out within three years of the issue of the permit instead of simultaneously with the planting of the new area, as was done, previously.

During 1957 also no amendments were made to the Tea Act, 1953 but certain minor amendments were introduced in the Rules made under the Act.

PART III

Resolution of the Government of India on the Recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission

A summary of the important points contained in the resolution of the Government of India is given below—

1. *Finance and Taxation*—Regarding the recommendation for providing short and long term finance for meeting the needs of the tea industry through institutions such as the Industrial Finance Corporation, State Financial Corporations and the State Bank of India, the Government agree in principle that finance should be made available in an adequate measure to the tea industry subject to necessary precautions being taken in the matter of securities against which the loans are advanced. Government also accept the recommendation that the facilities of the State Financial Corporations of either Assam or West Bengal should be extended to Tripura and request the Tripura Government to consider the suggestion of setting up a Joint Financial Corporation with either of its neighbouring States.

The Government agree with the suggestion regarding study of the heavily indebted estates by the Tea Board with a view to redeeming those having potential repaying capacity in order to rehabilitate Indian owned gardens and propose that the Tea Board should undertake a study of economically weak gardens through a suitable agency which

may be set up and make suggestions for their improvement.* As regards the proposal for setting up one or more Land Mortgage Corporations similar to Debt Relief Acts and scaling down of liabilities the Government feel that setting up a single Land Mortgage Corporation for the tea industry alone would involve financial risk for the Corporation. The Government are, therefore, of the view that assistance for rehabilitation of indebted estates could be given more easily and with less risk through institutional financing for all purposes, and it is the intention of the Government to examine the problem from this point of view.

Regarding the suggestion for a closer scrutiny of the resources and soundness of management of tea companies before and after registration, Government are satisfied that the existing practice need no modification.

Regarding the suggestion for a more rigid scrutiny before sanctioning new capital issues for tea companies especially those relating to the conversion of sterling companies into rupee ones, the Government propose to take all possible steps for improving the standard of the existing system of scrutiny.

The Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Commission regarding determining the world price of tea for fixation of the rate of export duty.

Government have not accepted recommendations regarding prior permission of the Controller of Capital Issues for increasing capital by all tea companies, scrutiny of prices mutually agreed upon by the buyer and seller of tea estates, authorisation of the reasonableness of revaluation by the Tea Board and Central Board of Revenue or Company Law Administration or the Controller of Capital Issues and local audit of expenditure incurred on gardens and branch offices of tea plantations, withdrawals from reserve funds on abolition of the managing agency system in so far as Indian gardens are concerned.

Industrial Relations, Wages and Labour Welfare—Although the Government have accepted in principle that differences between employers and employees be settled by voluntary negotiations wherever possible before instituting proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act, it is considered that the present method of negotiations being conducted between the management and the representatives of unions, or the duly elected representatives of workers where no unions exist may continue.

The Commission's recommendations regarding amendment of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act with a view to providing for a procedure for reference of disputes to Tribunals and fixing a time limit for the disposal of such references in order to afford protection where an attempt at victimisation is established, have in a large measure been already achieved by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous provisions) Act, 1956. However, Government are broadly in agreement with the Commission that excessive use of Tribunals should be avoided and they will commend to State Governments the Commission's observations for such action as may be feasible.

Regarding the suggestion for the removal of the ban imposed against legal practitioners appearing before Industrial Tribunals, the Government have come to the conclusion that this would not be desirable in the interest of all concerned.

*The work has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

Regarding the recommendation for setting up an Advisory Service by the Tea Board for organising the education of workers and the training of new recruits to the labour staff, the Government consider that "in service" training is useful but it can be provided by the industry itself.

Government feel that though time and work studies are of value in any industry, there are more urgent problems awaiting attention in the tea industry.

The Government have not accepted the recommendation regarding the election of representatives of employers and employees on Minimum Wages Committee.

Regarding the constitution of State Advisory Committees as the only agency for fixation and revision of minimum wages and constitution of Standing Wages Committee to advise Government at regional and State levels, Government consider that Tripartite Committees/Boards are the most suitable agencies for deciding wage questions.

The Government have accepted the recommendation regarding phased implementation of the Plantation Labour Act by the State Government with special reference to constructions in tea gardens and capital expenditure necessary for labour housing programmes.

As suggested in the minute of dissent that medical relief, maternity benefit and benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act should all be brought under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government are of the view that it would be premature at this stage to consider any major modification in the quantum and incidence of benefits as laid down under the Plantation Labour Act and Rules.

The recommendation regarding provision of welfare amenities through setting up of a Plantation Labour Welfare Organisation financed by a cess on the tea has not been accepted by the Government in view of the fact that such provision has already been made in the Plantation Labour Act and all that is necessary is the proper enforcement of the law. The State Governments have, therefore, been advised to set up a special administrative machinery with an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of employers and workers for the purpose.

Regarding the recommendation relating to assessment of undischarged statutory liabilities of the tea garden sellers, Government consider that the buyer can be depended upon to take into account liabilities that are legally enforceable and there is little doubt that in practice the buyer of a tea estate will make his own assessment of the additional expenditure he would have to incur by taking over the garden along with its undischarged liabilities.

The suggestions regarding setting up of independent conciliation service, tribunal service, election of works committees etc. will be examined as general issues affecting the organisation of labour in all industries and such action will be taken as may be feasible and appropriate.

Marketing—As recommended by the Commission, Government propose to ask the Tea Board to undertake special investigation of the difficulties of the small packaging firms with a view to assisting the small packers to overcome their problems and to enhance the standard of their service.

Regarding the reference by the Commission to the scaling down of the high price of package tea, the Government would ask the Tea Board to study the price structure of retail packets from time to time and to adopt appropriate methods or to make necessary recommendations to Government when it appears that prices are disproportionately high.

The suggestion to reduce the sale of the loose tea and to increase the proportionate share of package tea have not been accepted by the Government as this would affect the persons operating in the loose tea market and reduce the level of consumption of tea within the country.

As suggested by the Commission, Government have agreed to ask the Tea Board to take early action for assuming the responsibilities for the management of public tea warehouses in Calcutta.

Government have not accepted the recommendation regarding investigation of warehousing and brokerage charges as they consider there is no urgent necessity for the same at present.

Though Government agree in principle that the function of the Marketing and Tea Export Promotion Directorate and Export Promotion Committee, as recommended by the Commission, are important, they feel that the objective could be achieved by improving the existing mechanism.

While not agreeing that the abolition of export quota system for tea would be in the best interest of the industry or the trade, Government intend to make such changes in the method of allotment and transfer of quotas as would eliminate or reduce abuses.

Government have not accepted the recommendation regarding regulation of sale of tea in the Cochin and Calcutta auctions by the Tea Board. However, Government desire the liaison between the Board and the bodies set up by the trade should become closer and would consider using statutory powers if and when circumstances justify.

Proposals regarding promulgation of rules for the disposal of tea waste and licensing of tea dealers are under Government's examination and they hope to finalise them very soon.

The proposed enquiry into the transactions of private sales and forward contract of tea has not been accepted by Government.

Government agree that it would be desirable to maintain the machinery provided by the International Tea Agreement and are prepared to continue to be a party to this agreement on mutually acceptable terms of all participants.

Government do not agree that the Tea Board should make arrangements for packing and cheap distribution of 50 per cent of the package tea consumed in India as the retail trade is not a suitable field for the operation of the Board.

Development and Research—The recommendation regarding setting up of separate Advisory Services on regional and national basis for making technical advice available to the smaller tea estates has not been accepted by the Government as this would lead to unnecessary overlapping with similar services provided by the industry itself. However,

Government desire to intensify efforts in regard to assisting existing services to expand further both in strength and quality and to make the benefits of these services available to smaller gardens by granting financial assistance where necessary.

The suggestion regarding the transfer of the Experimental Tea Farm at Palampur by the Punjab Government to the Tea Board for developing it into an efficient demonstration unit is already engaging the attention of the Government.

Regarding the recommendation by a dissenting Member that model farms of 1,000 acres each with attached research facilities should be established in different regions, Government feel that this would not be a practical proposition. However, the Tea Board would be advised to provide research stations attached to plantation areas in different places particularly for the benefit of small growers.

The functions of the proposed Directorate of Research under the Tea Board to carry out and coordinate research activities are already being discharged by the Board's *Ad hoc* Committee on Tea Research. As regards the proposal for setting a limit for extension of tea area, the existing rules promulgated by the Government already provide that where an applicant estate has more than 500 acres under tea no extension permit should be granted by the Tea Board without Government's prior approval. An absolute prohibition of extension beyond a pre-determined figure is not justified.

As recommended by the Commission, Government propose to ask the Tea Board to set up a cost of production unit as early as possible in order to undertake a study of cost data.

Regarding the recommendation for providing selected tea seeds and good planting material by the Tea Board, Government propose to request the Board to investigate the matter.

As recommended by the Commission, Government propose to ask the Tea Board to examine in consultation with producers' associations and experts the problems that remain to be solved in connection with evolving a method of replanting on steep hill sides in a satisfactory manner in South India.

Regarding the suggestion of a dissenting Member for fixation of a target for replanting each year for 15 years, Government are of the view that fixation of a rigid target would be impracticable. However, they are in favour of every step being taken for adequate renovation of the assets represented by tea bushes.

Small Growers—Government have accepted in principle the recommendation regarding organising the small growers into primary agricultural credit societies and encouraging of cooperative efforts amongst growers and manufacturers. The Tea Act, 1955 already provides that promotion of cooperative efforts amongst growers and manufacturers of tea is one of the lines along which the development of tea industry may be attempted. Government, therefore, have no difficulty in accepting this principle and desire that action on these general lines should be taken by the Tea Board.

Government have examined the view of the Commission regarding the development and manufacture of smaller capacity machinery to suit small producers. Government

propose to ask the Tea Board to bring under review the problems connected with the supply of machinery to tea gardens in general and expansion of indigenous manufacture in particular.

The recommendation to the effect that the smaller companies might combine together to operate a cadre of trained staff is considered impracticable by the Government.

In regard to the view expressed by the Commission that field advisory staff of the Tea Board should work in close association with their counterpart of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and delegation of certain supervisory powers to the staff of the Board by the Registrar, Government are of the opinion that the Tea Act confers adequate powers on the Tea Board for dealing with such producers and these powers can be enhanced when required. However, Government feel that the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the Tea Board should maintain the closest possible liaison.

While accepting the recommendation that voluntary amalgamation of small gardens should be encouraged, Government propose to examine the suggestion for consolidation of small holdings in consultation with Governments of the States which have adopted similar measures in respect of agricultural holdings. However, the suggestion for prohibition of subdivision of holdings below an economic size has not been accepted by the Government on account of practical difficulties.

Miscellaneous—The recommendation regarding forming an Advisory Committee in the Tea Board to deal with complaints of consignors against joint steamer companies in North East India has not been accepted by the Government as they feel that the aggrieved party can always come up with its complaints to the Tea Board or the Government.

While not agreeing with the suggestion for allowing gardens to set up excise godowns where "duty paid" teas can be stored pending removal for despatch as a matter of general rule, Government have already granted discretionary powers to collectors of Central Excise to accord such permission at places where difficulties of communications are serious and where quick clearance of teas cannot be ensured in any other way.

Regarding the desirability of increasing the number of Indians in the managerial cadres of companies owned or managed by non-Indians, Government hope that substantial progress made in this direction during the last three years will be maintained.

Regarding laying down of precise rules or principles in respect of bonus, Government are of the view that the issues, such as dividend limitation, statutory reserves and profit sharing cannot appropriately be taken up for one industry in isolation. These items have, therefore, to be held over until the fundamental principles are taken up for all industries. In the meantime bonus schemes have to continue to be decided as heretofore.

Regarding the suggestion for empowering the Tea Board to examine cases of excessively high remuneration paid to managerial and senior staff in tea companies, Government do not consider it justifiable or expedient to impose specific restrictions upon persons employed in the tea industry alone when similar restriction is not in operation elsewhere.

Regarding the proposal for organising courses of training for people who contemplate making tea production a career, it is understood that the Tea Board is assisting in the

organisation of certain courses in garden management at the Jorhat Agricultural College. Actual working of the scheme should be awaited before the Board expands similar facilities further.

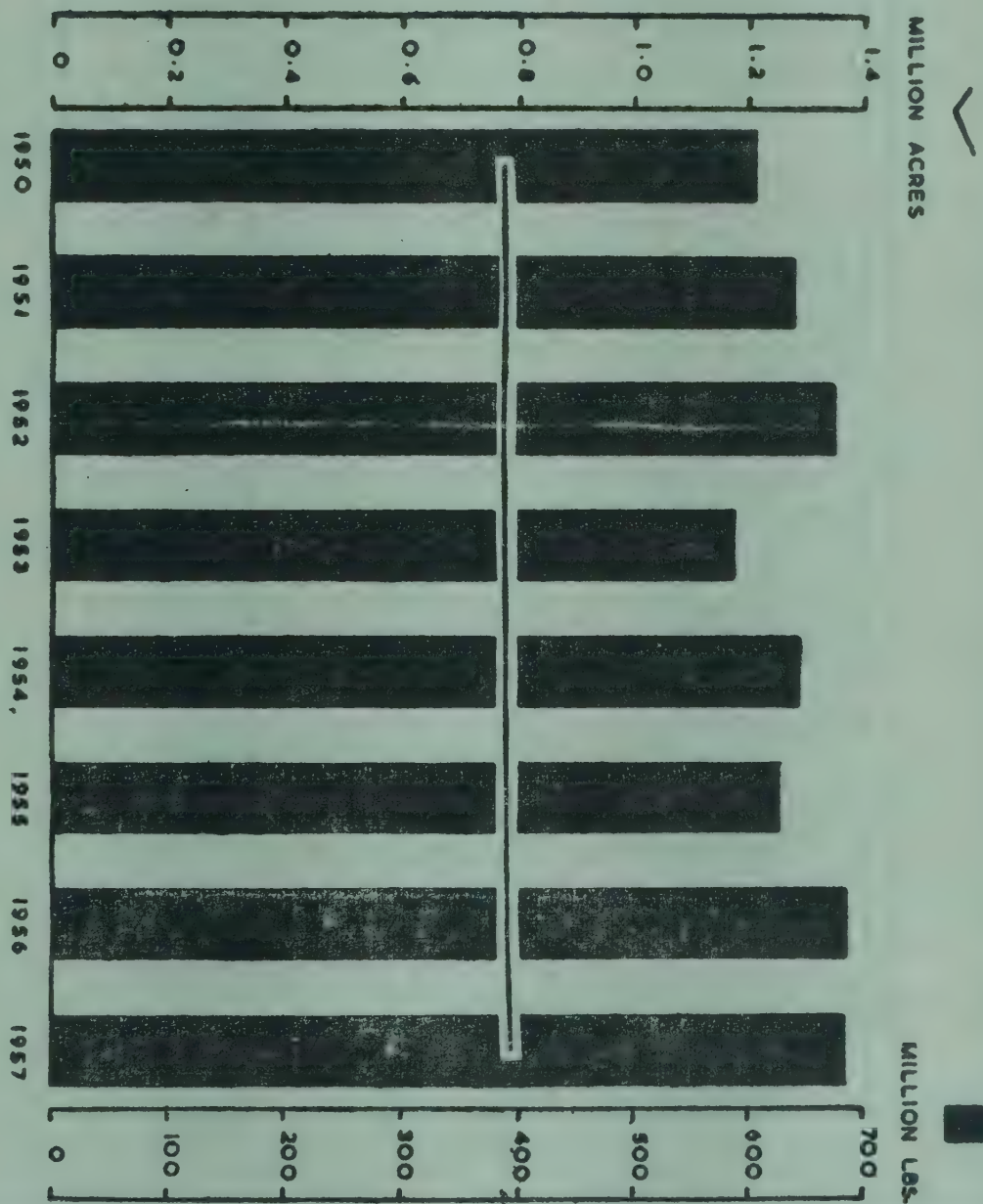
Regarding the suggestion for setting up a special committee with a view to devising a uniform set of registers for maintenance of records by gardens and to reducing their number, Government agree in principle that duplication and overlapping is undesirable and that for this purpose such standardisation of forms and returns as may be practicable should be achieved. In the opinion of the Government, this item of work can suitably be undertaken by the Tea Board.

Government will examine the recommendation regarding structural charges in the Board so as to enable it to discharge its expanded functions after the nature and degree of the expansion of the Board's activities become assessable.

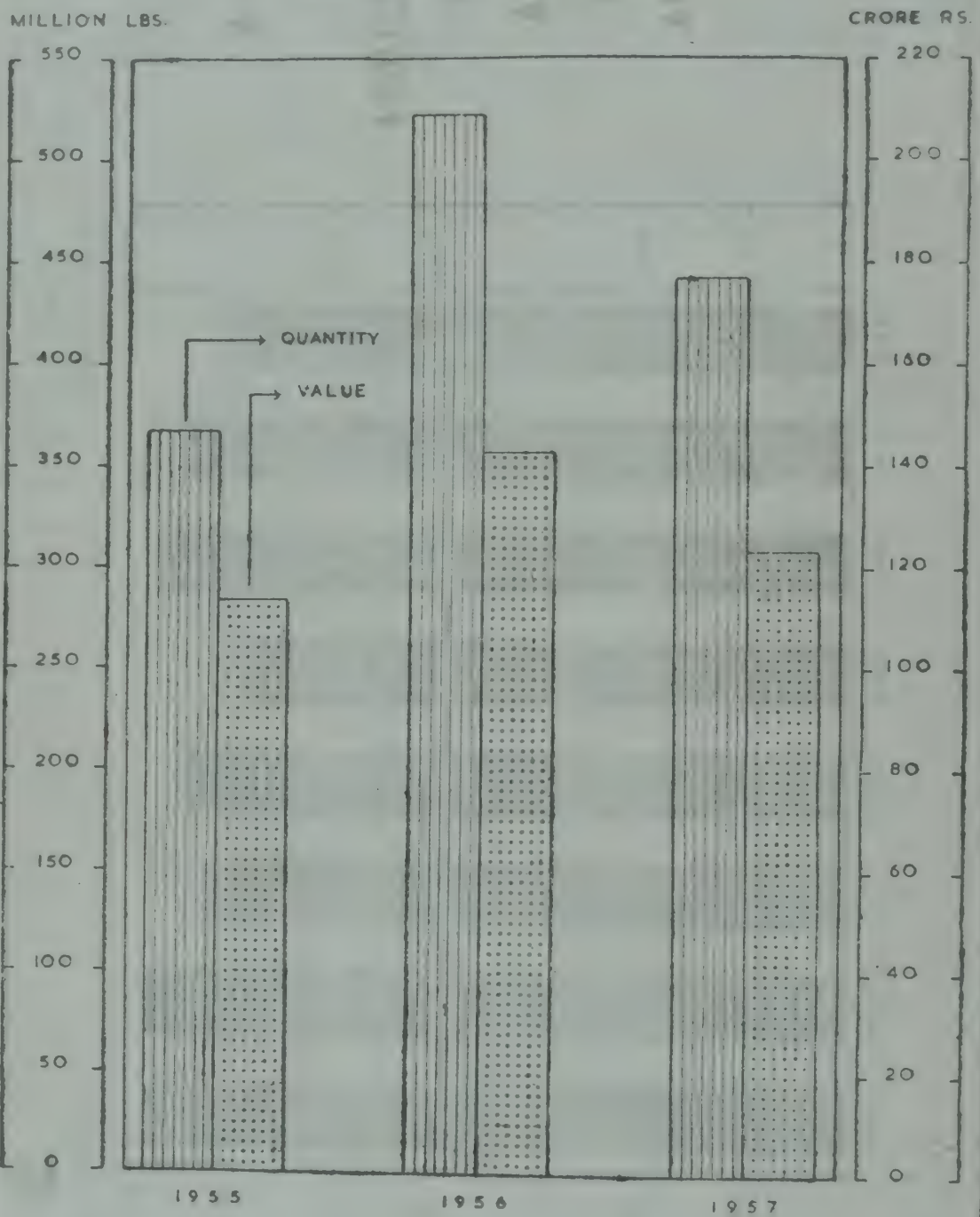
Government agree with the Commission on the importance of the permanent and year round maintenance of the railway line connecting Dhubri with the Central Locals.

Action will be taken to the extent possible for the provision of suitable accommodation for storage of tea at rail heads as well as for provision of adequate number of wagons for transporting tea in South India.

AREA & PRODUCTION OF TEA IN INDIA

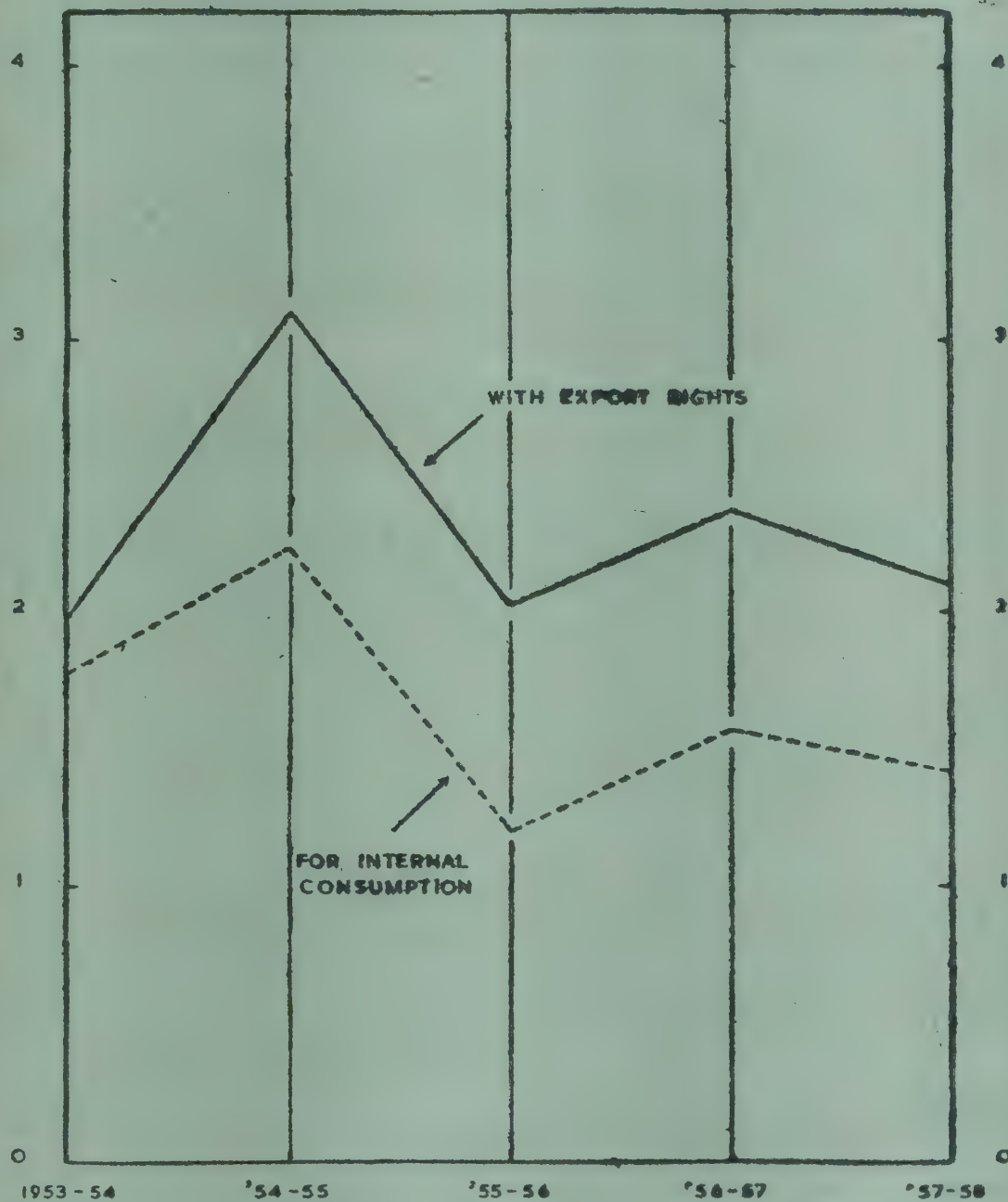


EXPORTS OF TEA FROM INDIA



AVERAGE PRICES OF TEA AT CALCUTTA AUCTION

RUPEES PER LB.



STATISTICAL TABLES—INDIA

TABLE No. 1

Area under Tea—1951 to 57

(Thousand Acres)

State	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Assam—							
Brahmaputra Valley	314	309	310	312	313	311	316
Cachar	75	76	74	73	73	73	73
TOTAL—ASSAM	389	385	384	385	386	384	389
2. Bihar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Madras	69	70	70	69	68	72	73
4. Punjab	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5. Uttar Pradesh	6	6	5	6	6	6	5
6. West Bengal	198	196	195	195	195	194	194
7. Mysore	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
8. Kerala	93	94	94	96	97	97	99
9. Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
10. Tripura	11	10	11	11	11	11	12
TOTAL—ALL INDIA	782	778	776	779	780	781	788(P)

(P) Provisional.

NOTE.—The figures given in this Table are based on data collected by the State Authorities from tea planters and differ from the figures reported by the Tea Board owing to the difference in the method of collection and scope of these statistics. The area under tea according to the Board was 803.8 thousand acres for the year ending 31st March 1958 as against 798.8 thousand acres in the previous year.

TABLE No. 2

Production of Tea—1951 to 57

(Thousand lbs.)

State	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Assam—							
Brahmaputra Valley	294,193	289,110	277,918	310,660	293,303	320,955	325,635
Cachar	46,246	41,642	38,916	42,332	42,221	45,159	45,159
TOTAL—ASSAM	340,439	330,752	316,834	352,992	335,524	366,114	370,794
2. Bihar	234	218	211	171	171	307	307
3. Madras	40,983	42,673	44,389	46,764	44,892	73,187	58,013
4. Punjab	1,686	2,460	1,758	2,003	2,036	2,426	2,434
5. Uttar Pradesh	1,985	1,707	1,495	2,250	2,098	1,938	1,624
6. West Bengal	182,974	230,682	153,628	168,524	166,226	166,963	166,717
7. Mysore	1,921	1,775	2,286	2,380	2,581	2,603	5,299
8. Kerala	66,374	61,724	64,215	66,465	69,031	67,732	76,552
9. Himachal Pradesh	250	231	230	234	197	237	183
10. Tripura	4,234	3,048	3,689	4,601	4,913	4,992	4,835
TOTAL—ALL INDIA	641,079	675,270	588,733	646,384	627,669	636,499	684,738(P)

(P) Provisional.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on data collected by the State Authorities from tea planters and differ from the figures reported by the Tea Board owing to the difference in the method of collection and scope of these statistics. The production of tea according to the Board was estimated at 675.6 million pounds in 1957 as against 680.6 million pounds in the previous year.

TABLE

Area and Production of Tea, Number and Area of Plantations

State, District and year	Number of plantations on 31st December	Total area as per previous year's statement (Acres)	Area abandoned during the year (Acres)	Extensions during the year (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years)		Total area under tea during the year (Acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation (Acres)
				Extensions during the year on land not previously planted with tea (Acres)	Replanting on land previously abandoned (Acres)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Assam—							
Cachar—							
1955 .	228	73,115	16,747	4,351	12,497	73,216	297,219
1956 .	111	73,230 (R)	305	272	119	73,316	298,010
1957(a)	111	73,316	..	..	..	73,316	298,010
Dairang—							
1955 .	151	63,375	582	437	706	63,936	163,276
1956 .	151	63,936	838	273	332	63,703	168,098
1957 .	150	63,703	869	379	498	63,711	168,691
Goalpara—							
1955 .	9	3,568	..	28	27	3,623	8,515
1956 .	9	3,623	..	..	..	3,623	8,312
1957 .	9	3,623	..	338	814	4,775	11,359
Kamrup—							
1955 .	19	4,584	333	43	299	4,593	22,654
1956 .	19	4,593	288	229	127	4,661	25,471
1957 .	19	4,661	211	19	1	4,470	20,665
Lakhimpur—							
1955 .	256	117,361	4,215	2,312	2,197	117,655	240,901
1956 .	256	117,655	3,330	466	639	115,430	230,761
1957(a)	256	115,430	..	..	..	115,430	230,761
Nowgong—							
1955 .	47	12,915	588	146	525	12,998	30,675
1956 .	22	12,998	136	32	60	12,954	30,801
1957 .	22	12,954	158	58	126	12,980	27,017
Mikir and N.C. Hills—							
1955 .	13	3,735	26	12	68	3,789	8,998
1956 .	13	3,789	84	17	..	3,722	9,197
1957 .	13	3,722	15	55	60	3,822	9,404
Sibsagar—							
1955 .	245	106,133	14,631	4,607	10,001	106,110	241,330
1956 .	237	106,110	788	827	507	106,656	240,589
1957 .	235	106,656	3,776	3,131	4,361	110,372	245,156
Total							
1955 .	968	384,786	37,122	11,936	26,320	385,920	1,013,508
1956 .	818	385,934 (R)	5,769	2,116	1,784	384,065	1,011,239
1957(P)	815	384,065	5,029	3,980	5,860	388,876	1,011,063

No. 3

and Number of Persons Employed in 1955, 1956 and 1957

Total area of planta- tions	Persons employed (Daily average)			Area that has been plucked during the year	Area that has not been plucked during the year	Quantity of manu- factured tea		State, District and year
	Garden labour (Perma- nent)	Outside labour (Perma- nent)	Outside labour (Tempo- rary)			Black	Green	
(Acres)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1. Assam—								
370,435	58,515	569	3,878	65,652	7,564	42,220,983	..	Cachar—
371,326	63,227	909	4,278	64,905	8,411	43,363,565	1,795,776	1955
								1956
371,326	63,227	909	4,278	64,905	8,411	43,363,565	1,795,776	1957(a)
227,212	83,576	2,184	7,784	58,082	5,854	67,232,373	698,459	Darrang—
231,801	83,641	2,602	7,023	58,436	5,267	67,907,372	595,489	1955
232,402	81,472	2,550	7,109	58,706	5,005	62,528,946	445,063	1956
								1957
12,138	4,905	90	1,094	3,320	303	3,601,310	24,704	Goalpara—
11,935	5,207	164	1,629	3,337	286	3,201,226	203,053	1955
16,134	7,475	327	1,557	4,303	472	819,639	2,432,496	1956
								1957
27,247	3,745	601	140	4,137	456	1,853,481	425,293	Kamrup—
30,132	2,801	481	487	4,287	374	2,671,933	387,064	1955
25,135	3,105	398	322	4,270	200	2,639,528	463,936	1956
								1957
358,556	148,624	12,589	12,867	107,257	10,398	114,066,491	..	Lakhimpur—
346,191	148,766	13,211	12,947	105,580	9,850	129,216,765	..	1955
346,191	148,766	13,211	12,947	105,580	9,850	129,216,765	..	1956
								1957(a)
43,673	15,347	4,315	1,951	11,722	1,276	11,428,728	..	Nowgong—
43,755	13,258	2,249	1,564	11,733	1,221	12,355,518	..	1955
39,997	13,945	1,810	1,510	11,780	1,200	10,599,899	..	1956
								1957
12,787	2,518	515	807	3,200	589	2,488,826	..	Mikir and
12,919	3,028	416	729	3,402	320	2,637,760	..	N.C. Hills—
13,226	2,957	452	738	3,524	298	2,685,102	..	1955
								1956
								1957
347,440	127,946	9,285	13,357	97,995	8,115	89,932,429	1,551,224	Sibsagar—
347,245	137,893	9,404	13,614	95,387	11,269	101,551,428	227,158	1955
355,528	134,207	12,115	13,119	95,633	14,739	97,712,688	16,090,502	1956
								1957
TOTAL—								
1,399,488	445,176	30,148	41,878	351,365	34,555	332,824,621	2,699,680	1955
1,395,304	457,821	29,436	42,271	347,067	36,998	362,905,567	3,208,540	1956
1,399,939	455,154	31,772	41,580	348,701	40,175	349,566,132	21,227,773	1957(P)

TABLE

Area and Production of Tea, Number and Area of Plantations

State, District and year	Number of Plantations on 31st December	Total area as per previous year's statement (Acres)	Area abandoned during the year (Acres)	Extensions during the year (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years)		Total area under tea during the year (Acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation (Acres)
				Extensions during the year on land not previously planted with tea (Acres)	Replanting on land previously abandoned (Acres)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2. Bihar—							
Ranchi—							
1955 .	3	1,344	18	..	..	1,326	2,744
1956 .	3	1,326	..	..	..	1,326	2,744
1957(a). .	3	1,326	..	..	..	1,326	2,744
3. Madras—							
Coimbatore—							
1955 .	31	25,182	114	22	109	25,199	17,179
1956 .	31	25,199	63	4	35	25,175	13,903
1957 .	31	25,175	85	70	35	25,195	13,880
Kanya Kumari—							
1955 .	5	1,074	..	20	..	1,094	2,137
1956 .	5	1,094	..	10	..	1,104	2,127
1957 .	5	1,104	..	..	..	1,104	2,054
Madurai—							
1955 .	6	1,641	3	54*	..	1,692	10,567
1956 .	5	1,692	1	..	..	1,691	10,486
1957 .	5	1,691	..	47	..	1,738	10,439
Nilgiris—							
1955 .	2,114	40,413	1,266	295	..	39,442	26,479
1956 .	2,344	39,442	97	3,991	..	43,336	38,860
1957 .	2,301	43,336	..	254	..	43,590	38,765
Tirunelveli—							
1955 .	2	930	..	..	..	930	7,483
1956 .	2	930	..	15	..	945	7,469
1957(P)	3	945	..	153	..	1,098	7,317
TOTAL—							
1955 .	2,158	69,240	1,383	391	109	68,357	63,845
1956 .	2,387	68,357	161	4,020	35	72,251	72,845
1957(P)	2,345	251	85	524	35	72,725	72,455
Punjab—							
Kangra—							
1955 .	2,421	9,139	1	1	..	9,139	567
1956 .	2,421	9,139	29	2	..	9,112	..
1957(P)	2,421	9,112	521	..	..	8,591	..
Uttar Pradesh—							
Almora—							
1955 .	17	498	66	..	5	437	3,968
1956 .	17	437	..	..	..	437	3,968
1957 .	17	437	9	..	..	428	3,359

[illegible]

TABLE

Area and Production of Tea, Number and Area of Plantations

State, District and year	Number of planta- tions on 31st December	Total area as per previous year's statement (Acres)	Area aban- doned during the year (Acres)	Extensions during the year (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years)		Total area under tea during the year (Acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation (Acres)
				Extensions during the year on land not previous- ly planted with tea (Acres)	Replanting on land previously abandoned (Acres)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
U.P.— <i>contd.</i>							
Dehra Dun—							
1955 .	23	4,787	66	11	..	4,732	1,269
1956 .	23	4,732	140	6	..	4,598	1,205
1957 .	22	4,598	33	..	8	4,573	1,271
Garhwal—							
1955 .	1	431	..	2	..	433	288
1956 .	1	433	..	..	..	433	712
1957 .	1	433	..	..	..	433	662
TOTAL—							
1955 .	41	5,716	132	13	5	5,602	5,525
1956 .	41	5,602	140	6	..	5,468	5,885
1957(P)	40	5,468	42	..	8	5,434	5,292
6. West Bengal—							
Darjeeling—							
1955 .	122	60,863	5	..	130	60,988	87,885
1956(b)	122	60,988	..	..	..	60,988	87,885
1957(b)	122	60,988	..	..	..	60,988	87,885
Jalpaiguri—							
1955 .	191	131,512	1,566	970	395	131,311	169,274
1956 .	191	131,312	1,993	1,495†	..	130,814	170,888
1957 .	191	130,814	1,753	1,861†	..	130,922	171,507
Purnea—							
1955 .	5	2,394	..	3	..	2,397	7,826
1956(b)	5	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	7,826
1957(b)	5	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	7,826
TOTAL—							
1955 .	318	194,769	1,571	973	525	194,696	284,985
1956 .	318	194,697	1,993	1,495	..	194,199	286,599
1957(P)	318	194,190	1,753	1,861	..	194,307	267,218
7. Mysore—							
Chickmagalur—							
1955 .	8	3,282	..	6	..	3,288	4,304
1956 .	8	3,288	17	..	..	3,271	5,720
1957 .	15	3,271	229	1	..	3,043	4,677
Hassan—							
1955 .	1	862	..	..	..	862	770
1956 .	1	862	..	..	..	862	7,038
1957 .	1	862	..	..	..	862	7,038
Coorg—							
1955 .	1	449	..	..	..	449	777
1956 .	1	450(R)	..	..	..	450	776
1957 .	1	450	..	..	..	450	..
TOTAL—							
1955 .	10	4,593	..	6	..	4,599	5,851
1956 .	10	4,600	17	..	..	4,583	13,534
1957(P)	17	4,583	229	1	..	4,355	11,715

No. 3—contd.

and Number of Persons Employed in 1955, 1956 and 1957

Persons employed (Daily average)				Area that has been plucked during the year	Area that has not been plucked during the year	Quantity of Manufactured Tea		State, District and year
Total area of planta- tions	Garden labour (Perma- nent)	Outside labour (Perma- nent)	Outside labour (Tempo- rary)			Black	Green	
(Acres)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
U.P.—contd.								
Dehra Dun—								
6,001	1,357	392	892	4,688	44	182,650	1,876,059	1955
5,803	1,721	613	1,122	4,532	66	158,547	1,739,913	1956
5,844	1,788	588	1,301	4,519	54	802,832	779,184	1957
Garhwal—								
721	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	433	..	3,000	..	1955
1,145	3	8	25	433	..	3,000	..	1956
1,095	..	..	62	383	50	..	6,186	1957
TOTAL—								
11,127	1,401	406	962	5,445	157	215,137	1,882,532	1955
11,353	1,760	630	1,206	5,289	179	189,756	1,748,114	1956
10,726	1,823	596	1,427	5,217	217	832,195	791,295	1957
6. West Bengal—								
Darjeeling—								
148,873	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59,098	1,890	29,267,145	1,348,575	1955
148,873	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59,098	1,890	29,267,145	1,348,575	1956(b)
148,873	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59,098	1,890	29,267,145	1,348,575	1957(b)
Jalpaiguri—								
300,585	196,393	1,468	6,158	122,652	8,659	132,088,277	1,335,845	1955
301,701	192,055	517	6,955	122,294	8,520	132,290,086	1,870,295	1956
302,429	184,087	361	7,792	120,799	10,123	132,142,574	1,772,542	1957
Purnea—								
10,223	2,701	136	82	2,202	195	1,978,436	208,058	1955
10,223	2,701	136	82	2,202	195	1,978,436	208,058	1956(b)
10,223	2,701	136	82	2,202	195	1,978,436	208,058	1957(b)
TOTAL—								
459,681	199,094	1,604	6,240	183,952	10,744	163,333,858	2,892,478	1955
460,798	194,756	653	7,037	183,594	10,605	163,535,667	3,426,928	1956
461,525	186,788	497	7,874	182,099	12,208	163,388,155	3,329,175	1957(P)
7. Mysore—								
Chickmagalur—								
7,592	4,296	8,386	962	3,288	..	1,586,817	..	1955
8,991	3,106	633	49	3,246	25	1,596,276	..	1956
7,720	3,206	655	1,061	3,001	42	2,235,890	1,780,662	1957
Hasan—								
1,632	700	125	150	862	..	681,024	..	1955
7,900	700	150	125	862	..	681,024	..	1956
7,900	785	..	80	862	..	967,418	..	1957
Coorg—								
1,226	435	..	..	433	16	313,267	..	1955
1,226	475	..	4	434	16	325,870	..	1956
450	38	..	126	450	..	95,000	220,000	1957
TOTAL—								
10,450	5,431	8,511	1,112	4,583	16	2,581,108	..	1955
18,117	4,281	783	178	4,542	41	2,603,170	..	1956
16,070	4,029	655	1,267	4,313	42	3,298,308	2,000,662	1957

TABLE

Area and Production of Tea, Number and Area of Plantations

State, District and year	Number of plantations on 31st December	Total area as per previous year's statement (Acres)	Area abandoned during the year (Acres)	Extensions during the year (including replacing in areas abandoned in previous years)		Total area under tea during the year (Acres)	Area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation (Acres)
				Extensions during the year on land not previously planted with tea (Acres)	Replacing on land previously abandoned (Acres)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8. Kerala—							
Kottayam—							
1955 .	177	69,404	..	722	..	70,126	56,467
1956 .	177	70,126	238	..	..	69,888	56,705
1957 .	177	69,888	49	333	19	70,191	56,402
Quilon—							
1955 .	44	8,228	..	85	..	8,313	12,309
1956 .	44	8,313	17	..	..	8,296	12,326
1957 .	44	8,296	6	..	..	8,290	12,332
Trivandram—							
1955 .	6	2,928(R)	..	27	..	2,955	2,695
1956 .	6	2,955	12	..	..	2,943	2,707
1957 .	6	2,943	39	..	..	2,904	2,746
Trichur—							
1955 .	1	985	..	6	..	991	1,137
1956 .	1	991	..	..	..	991	1,137
1957 .	1	991	..	6	..	997	1,893
Palaghat—							
1955 .	20	1,846	..	14	..	1,860	3,720
1956 .	20	1,860	..	..	..	1,860	3,720
1957 .	20	1,860	..	1,347	..	3,207	3,501
Kozhicode—							
1955 .	18	9,327	14	..	21	9,334	29,232
1956 .	18	9,334	30	40	..	9,344	29,222
1957 .	18	9,344	..	..	7	9,351	29,215
Cannanore—							
1955 .	16	3,632	14	..	21	3,639	7,460
1956 .	16	3,639	1	..	37	3,675	7,424
1957 .	16	3,675	..	..	25	3,700	6,294
TOTAL—							
1955 .	282	96,350	28	854	42	97,218	113,029
1956 .	282	97,218	298	40	37	96,997	113,241
1957 (P)	282	96,997	94	1,686	51	98,640	112,383
9. Himachal Pradesh—							
1955 .	328	1,828	..	..	..	1,828	..
1956 .	328	1,828	..	..	225	2,053	..
1957(P)	328	2,053	19	..	..	2,034	..
10. Tripura—							
1955 .	53	10,874	17	38	527	11,422	25,618
1956 .	52	11,422	350	106	64	11,242	26,634
1957(P)	53	11,242	51	273	294	11,758	28,067
TOTAL—ALL INDIA—							
1955 .	6,582	778,639	40,272	14,212	27,528	780,107	1,495,723
1956 .	6,660	780,123 (R)	8,757	5,785	2,145	781,236	1,512,721
1957(P)	6,622	718,296	7,823	8,325	6,248	788,046	1,510,937

*Ad.

N.A.—Data

(a) Figures for 1956 repeated in 1957 as the State Government has

(b) Figures for 1955 repeated in 1956 and 1957 as the figures for 1956 and 1957 have not been furnished

(R) Revised

(P) Provisional and, therefore,

†Including replanting on land

No. 3—contd.

and Number of Persons Employed in 1955, 1956 and 1957

Total area of plantations	Persons employed (Daily average)			Area that has been plucked during the year	Area that has not been plucked during the year	Quantity of manufactured tea		State, District and year
	Garden labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Permanent)	Outside labour (Temporary)			Black	Green	
(Acres)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
								8. Kerala—
								Kottayam—
126,593	62,948	5,088	1,577	69,255	871	50,262,016	..	1955
126,593	66,095	3,656	1,570	68,580	1,308	48,930,009	..	1956
126,593	66,382	3,672	1,577	68,878	1,313	49,142,365	..	1957
								Qulion—
20,622	6,310	339	274	8,191	122	4,754,400	..	1955
20,622	6,295	342	258	8,118	178	4,661,196	..	1956
20,622	6,290	342	258	8,112	178	4,657,840	..	1957
								Trivandrum—
5,650	2,209	101	95	2,833	122	1,379,840	..	1955
5,650	2,173	124	85	2,794	149	1,242,125	..	1956
5,650	2,144	122	84	2,757	147	1,225,666	..	1957
								Trichur—
2,128	1,036	..	..	962	29	1,122,813	..	1955
2,128	1,030	..	38	962	29	1,351,605	..	1956
2,890	1,661	..	24	944	53	1,041,929	..	1957
								Palaghat—
5,580	2,987	436	514	1,629	231	1,399,804	..	1955
5,580	2,987	436	514	1,629	231	1,399,804	..	1956
6,708	2,330	100	207	726	2,481	19,178	1,100,329	1957
								Kozhikode—
39,566	7,969	657	309	9,130	204	7,347,471	..	1955
38,566	7,977	658	309	9,140	204	7,354,826	..	1956
38,566	7,983	658	309	9,147	204	9,159,523	7,367,735	1957
								Cannanore—
11,099	2,935	256	110	3,539	46	2,764,591	..	1955
11,099	2,964	258	111	3,629	46	2,791,952	..	1956
9,994	3,085	271	20	3,625	75	2,810,942	26,456	1957
								TOTAL—
210,238	86,394	6,877	2,879	95,593	1,625	69,030,935	..	1955
210,238	89,521	5,474	2,885	94,852	2,145	67,731,517	..	1956
211,023	89,875	5,165	2,479	94,189	4,451	63,057,443	8,494,520	1957
								9. H. Pradesh—
1,828	9	..	105	1,828	..	274	196,970	1955
2,053	12	..	121	2,053	..	416	236,164	1956
2,034	14	..	116	2,034	..	..	162,855	1957
								10. Tirpura—
37,040	5,989	601	1,311	9,799	1,623	4,135,210	777,422	1955
37,876	6,307	640	1,206	9,857	1,385	4,222,436	769,677	1956
39,825	6,322	366	1,230	9,805	1,953	4,566,425	268,799	1957
								TOTAL—ALL INDIA—
2,275,830	805,164	53,425	73,085	726,540	53,567	617,389,722	10,278,711	1955
2,294,017	819,430	43,762	75,366	722,758	58,538	639,545,047	46,953,454	1956
2,298,983	809,389	45,226	76,581	721,156	66,890	645,818,063	38,119,386	1957

justed.

not available.

not been able to furnish data for 1957.

by the State Government.

figures.

subject to revision.

previously abandoned.

M/B568DEStatistics—7

TABLE No. 4
Exports of Tea from India to Different Countries,
1955 to 1957

Country	Quantity (Thousand lbs.)			Value (Thousand rupees)		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
<i>Tea Black—</i>						
United Kingdom .	2,51,029	3,65,395	3,01,717	7,39,619	9,88,858	8,23,595
Irish Republic .	17,973	16,742	19,455	58,099	44,188	55,055
Germany Western .	3,063	6,281	4,128	10,291	21,093	14,022
Netherlands . .	3,045	4,871	1,893	10,174	12,857	5,430
Turkey . . .	2,972	5,823	7,117	11,459	15,754	21,431
Aden . . .	503	559	380	1,371	1,106	796
Bahrein Islands .	3,045	1,852	1,665	9,551	4,079	4,195
Iraq . . .	155	155	48	538	420	160
Kuwait . . .	3,762	2,871	3,203	13,169	6,462	7,863
Iran . . .	10,709	8,306	9,944	55,200	28,837	48,433
Muscat and Oman .	46	46	64	146	114	198
Quartar and Trucial Oman . .	1,284	1,848	946	4,758	3,904	2,734
Saudi Arabia .	661	428	362	2,644	1,223	989
Burma . . .	302	234	155	1,323	779	490
Pakistan Western .	169	87	13	615	274	30
Egypt . . .	12,796	23,113	16,821	42,080	63,435	41,435
Tunis . . .	36	14	..	92	32	..
Sudan . . .	3,264	6,700	4,364	7,778	11,790	8,851
Canada . . .	16,285	22,588	16,883	53,801	65,196	46,860
U.S.A. . . .	24,111	28,855	23,839	77,280	78,407	64,050
Chile . . .	1,208	141	972	5,169	389	2,594
Australia . .	6,133	9,396	7,896	18,851	23,148	17,613
Newzealand . .	1,046	1,453	1,622	3,521	4,013	4,257
U.S.S.R. . .	..	13,645	15,948	..	41,621	53,847
Others . . .	3,926	3,153	3,694	9,103	10,265	8,884
TOTAL .	367,523	5,23,557	4,42,651	11,36,132	1,423,249	1,233,838

Source : Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Government of India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foreign Tea into India—1955 to 1957

	Quantity (Thousand lbs.)			Value (Thousand rupees)		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
<i>Tea—</i>						
Black . . .	145	76	124	298	192	363
Green . . .	31	(a)	133	82	1	1
Brick . . .	704	412	791	1,413	837	1,857
Others . . .	..	..	106	..	..	170
TOTAL—TEA .	880	488	1,154	1,793	1,030	2,391

(a) Below 500 lbs.

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

TABLE
Packages sold and
1953-54

Season	Assam Valley		Cachar		Darjeeling		Dooars	
	Packages	Price (average per lb.)	Packages	Price (average per lb.)	Packages	Price (average per lb.)	Packages	Price (average per lb.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>With Export Rights—</i>								
1953-54 .	849,418	2.05	146,913	1.84	92,857	2.40	450,721	1.88
1954-55 .	814,980	3.18	122,401	2.80	92,131	3.52	471,234	2.96
1955-56 .	1,267,598	2.16	194,115	1.68	1,23,830	2.47	574,831	1.77
1956-57 .	1,154,279	2.55	199,207	1.91	1,31,942	2.99	538,866	2.12
1957-58 .	1,066,709	2.30	195,942	1.72	1,47,681	2.91	598,324	1.82
<i>For Internal Consumption (Leaf tea)—</i>								
1953-54 .	43,709	1.82	17,286	1.76	4,968	1.98	25,455	1.72
1954-55 .	255,529	2.31	49,304	2.04	14,059	2.31	96,788	2.14
1955-56 .	82,772	1.19	10,763	1.06	6,429	2.22	29,203	1.04
1956-57 .	53,849	1.57	6,928	1.31	6,348	2.29	17,478	1.46
1957-58 .	66,464	1.42	6,528	1.30	6,307	2.40	21,000	1.24

Sources : Tea Board.

No. 6

Auction Prices (Calcutta)

to 1957-58

Terai		Tripura		Green tea		Other places		Total no. of packages	Average price for season	Season
Packages	Price (aver- age per lb.)	Packages	Price (aver- age) per lb.)	Packages	Price (aver- age per lb.)	Packages	Price (aver- age) per lb.)			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<i>With Export Rights—</i>										
79,446	1.93	16,038	1.85	..	..	36	2.25	16,35,429	1.99	1953-54
71,038	3.21	18,626	2.99	..	..	..	..	15,90,410	3.09	1954-55
93,147	1.70	23,695	1.51	..	..	334	1.21	22,77,550	2.02	1955-56
88,878	2.08	24,160	1.80	..	..	426	1.82	21,37,758	2.37	1956-57
93,082	1.74	25,602	1.67	..	..	1,189	1.83	21,28,529	2.10	1957-58
<i>For Internal Consumption (Leaf tea)—</i>										
4,197	1.74	3,572	1.81	2,588	1.86	..	..	101,775	1.78	1953-54
13,400	2.14	6,984	2.05	1,528	2.36	271	2.30	437,863	2.23	1954-55
2,780	1.08	3,893	1.05	2,469	2.28	101	1.58	138,410	1.20	1955-56
1,692	1.45	3,327	1.31	5,294	1.48	25	1.54	94,941	1.57	1956-57
2,660	1.30	3,418	1.29	1,665	1.68	30	1.40	108,072	1.42	1957-58

TABLE No. 7

Average Prices and Declared Values* of Exports of Indian Tea—1952-53 to 1957-58

Season	Prices of tea sold for internal consumption		Prices of tea sold with export rights		Declared values of exports by sea and air	
	Rs. per lb.	Indices	Rs. per lb.	Indices	Rs. per lb.	Indices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1938-39 (<i>Base</i>) . . .	0.25	100	0.60	100	0.67	100
1952-53 . . .	1.10	440	1.40	235	1.89	282
1953-54 . . .	1.78	711	1.99	332	2.17	324
1954-55 . . .	2.23	890	3.09	473	3.22	480
1955-56 . . .	1.20	481	2.02	337	3.09	461
1956-57 . . .	1.57	628	2.37	395	2.73	407
1957-58 . . .	1.42	568	2.10	350	2.78	415

*Value declared by exporters in Bills of Entry.

NOTE—Prices relate to Calcutta Auctions.

Source: Messrs J. Thomas and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

TABLE No. 8

Freight Rates for Tea* —1953 to 1957

Year	Rates per ton (from Calcutta to London)	
(1)	(2)	(3)
	£ s. d.	Rs.
1953	7 8 6	99.00
1954	7 8 6	99.00
1955	8 3 6	109.00
1956	9 0 0	120.00
1957	9 18 0	132.00

*As reported in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, "Price Current and Money Market" Report.

NOTE—The rates are the minimum rates per ton (50 c.ft.) obtaining in August of each year. These are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5 s. per ton.

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

STATISTICAL TABLES—WORLD

TABLE No. 9

Area under Tea in different Countries 1934—1938 and 1954 to 1957

(Acres)

Country	Average 1934—1938	1954	1955	1956	1957
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
India	762,870*	778,696	780,107	781,296	788,046
Pakistan (e)	N.A.	74,777	75,054	75,939	N.A.
Ceylon (a)	557,571	577,144	565,518	570,255	570,573
Indonesia (Java and Sumatra estates)	503,945†	200,509 @	198,401 @	190,123 @	189,973 @
Malaya (b)	3,917	8,030	8,369	8,719	8,939
Formosa	110,088	114,128	116,140	117,716	118,623
Japan	97,127	86,956	94,830	104,539	110,889
Kenya	13,199‡	23,415	25,072	27,030	29,982
Uganda	2,420‡	9,323	10,059	11,718	13,364
Tanganyika	4,195‡	10,894	11,587	12,457	13,705
Nyasaland (g)	16,489	25,718	26,186	26,822	27,381
Southern Rhodesia (f)	390	1,797	2,084	2,305	2,455
Mozambique (c)	3,209§	27,330	29,628	30,250	34,427
Union of South Africa (d)	2,154	Nil	Nil	..	..
Brazil	N.A.	13,376	13,213	12,064	12,121

N.A.—Not available.

*Average for 1935—1939.

§Average for 3 years.

@Excludes figures for peasants (Java) and represents estates in exploitation.

†Includes figures for peasants (Java) 158,413 acres which are incomplete.

‡Figures relate to 31st December except for Kenya (1934 to 1938), for Uganda (1937 and 1938) and for Tanganyika (1935 to 1938) where they relate to 31st March in the year following that indicated.

(a) Figures of the Tea Controller, Ceylon as on 31st March of the year following that indicated; for 1957 at 31st December.

(b) Estates excluding small holdings. (Average for 1934—38 was 572 acres but the present area is said to be negligible).

(c) Areas at 31st October upto 1950.

(d) Figures refer to the year ending 30th June.

(e) Figures relate to 31st March of the year following that indicated.

(f) Figures refer to the year ending 30th September.

(g) Figures for 1953 onwards relate to 31st March of the year following that indicated.

NOTE—The figures excluding India have been furnished by the International Tea Committee.

TABLE No. 10

Production of Tea in different Countries 1934—1938 and 1954 to 1957

(Thousand lbs.)

Country	Average 1934—38	1954	1955	1956	1957
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
India	389,357*	646,384	627,669	686,499	684,738
Pakistan	N.A.	54,677	52,482	55,040	48,426
Ceylon	228,986	366,738	380,013	375,578	397,775
Indonesia@	164,833	103,463	96,992	94,647	103,516
Malaya (Estates only)	828	4,590	5,306	5,023	5,247
Formosa	23,860	26,500(a)	30,036	27,400(a)	30,600(a)
Japan	108,647	149,531	160,616	155,970	159,573
Kenya	8,120	17,490	19,058	21,269	22,025
Uganda	302	6,265	6,960	6,801	8,023
Tanganyika	252	3,584	4,521	5,453	6,126
Nyasaland	7,900	17,183	17,500(d)	20,800(d)	18,088
Southern Rhodesia (b)	114	857	1,058	1,369	1,353
Mozambique	770	11,515	13,329	14,535	12,965
Union of South Africa (c)	774	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brazil	N.A.	1,583	1,607	1,620	1,687

*Average for 1935—1939.

@ Information relates to Estates (Java) including Small Agricultural Estates, Estates (Sumatra) and Peasants (Java). The figures for "Peasants" refer only to peasant grown leaf manufactured by factories; hand-prepared tea for which no precise figures are available is excluded.

N.A.—Not available.

(R) Revised.

(a) Approximate figure.

(b) The figures refer to the years ending 30th September.

(c) The figures refer to the years ending 30th June.

(d) Estimated.

NOTE—The figures excluding India have been furnished by the International Tea Committee.

TABLE No. 11

Exports of Tea from Principal Producing Countries—1951 to 1957

(Thousand lbs.)

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
India (a)	429,234	427,590	470,767	459,611	367,318	521,979	443,391
Pakistan	47,180	23,455	25,090	22,334	11,907	21,828	7,809
Ceylon	305,171	314,495	335,555	361,262	362,235	348,129	368,131
Indonesia (b)	89,574	70,175	64,571	89,101	72,140	80,520	85,660
Kenya (c)	10,376	10,667	7,827	12,034	13,168	16,683	18,056
Uganda (c)	1,994	2,285	2,852	4,929	5,070	5,446	6,227
Tanganyika (d)	1,958	2,279	2,535	3,517	3,868	4,749	5,281
Nyasaland	15,725	14,655	13,127	17,112	16,886	19,661	19,477
China (Mainland)	31,000(e)	15,000(e)	22,000(e)	42,000(e)	48,000(e)	56,000(e)	56,000(e)
Formosa (Taiwan)	24,963	20,553	22,876	33,323	17,127	23,507	26,443
Japan	19,179	20,782	28,155	37,020	31,113	21,803	23,566
Mozambique	6,090	6,109	7,722	11,528	12,214	13,835	12,690

(a) For years ending 31st March to the year following that indicated, except for years from 1955 onwards.

(b) Including estimates for unreported exports to Malaya in 1955 to 1957.

(c) Excluding trade between Kenya and Uganda, but including consignments to Tanganyika.

(d) Including consignments to Kenya and Uganda.

(e) Estimated and incomplete figures. Excluding exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe (other than Poland).

(f) From 1954 figures relate to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

NOTE—Figures excluding India have been furnished by the International Tea Committee.

TABLE No. 12

Total Imports of Tea by Principal Consuming Countries— 1951 to 1957

(Figures within brackets represent the percentage shares of the respective countries in the import trade)
(CALENDAR YEARS)

(Thousand lbs.)

Imports into	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
UNITED KINGDOM														
From—														
1. India . . .	276,071	(59)	304,381	(61)	315,331	(64)	321,492	(59)	283,394	(57)	300,597	(58)	348,463	(59)
2. Pakistan . . .	34,733	(7)	26,941	(5)	23,533	(5)	18,459	(3)	17,067	(3)	13,974	(3)	13,564	(2)
3. Ceylon . . .	110,201	(24)	117,256	(24)	116,137	(23)	134,316	(25)	121,970	(25)	125,832	(24)	139,744	(23)
4. Nyasaland (a) . . .	12,704	(3)	13,093	(3)	13,237	(3)	14,719	(3)	17,115	(3)	18,342	(4)	19,528	(3)
5. Kenya . . .	3,554	(1)	8,013	(2)	3,006	(1)	5,153	(1)	8,959	(2)	10,671	(2)	12,164	(2)
6. Uganda . . .	517	(..)	699	(..)	1,140	(..)	2,738	(1)	3,628	(1)	4,055	(1)	4,625	(1)
7. Indonesia . . .	16,892	(4)	16,293	(3)	10,662	(2)	12,301	(2)	7,029	(1)	8,161	(2)	9,589	(2)
8. China . . .	159	(..)	146	(..)	434	(..)	1,400	(..)	4,516	(1)	2,103	(0)	7,000	(1)
9. Other Countries . . .	9,284	(2)	10,084	(2)	9,303	(2)	31,579	(6)	35,626	(7)	29,860	(6)	39,409	(7)
TOTAL—UNITED KINGDOM . . .	464,115	(100)	496,906	(100)	492,783	(100)	542,157	(100)	499,304	(100)	513,595	(100)	594,086	(100)
CANADA														
From—														
1. India . . .	20,689	(49)	20,769	(45)	21,179	(46)	19,831	(44)	19,532	(46)	20,961	(46)	19,659	(42)
2. Pakistan . . .	1,053	(2)	186	(1)	49 (Neg.)	(..)	..	(..)	..	(..)	23	(0)	164	(0)
3. Ceylon . . .	16,057	(38)	19,968	(43)	17,842	(39)	16,770	(37)	17,087	(40)	19,528	(42)	19,866	(43)
4. China and Hongkong . . .	275	(1)	127	(..)	74 (Neg.)	(..)	104	(..)	124	(..)	152	(0)	199	(0)
5. Japan . . .	415	(1)	392	(1)	375	(1)	755	(2)	864	(2)	651	(1)	795	(2)
6. Other Countries . . .	3,967	(9)	4,466	(10)	6,321	(14)	7,524	(17)	4,958	(12)	4,839	(11)	6,171	(13)
TOTAL—CANADA . . .	42,456	(100)	45,908	(100)	45,840	(100)	44,984	(100)	42,565	(100)	46,154	(100)	46,854	(100)

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

From—

1. India	.	.	32,129	(37)	35,022	(37)	39,036	(36)	39,909	(35)	36,067	(35)	31,670	(32)	26,997	(26)
2. Pakistan	.	.	794	(1)	132	(..)	274 (Neg.)		20	(..)	59	(..)	65	(0)	202	(0)
3. Ceylon	.	.	31,208	(36)	41,366	(44)	45,956	(43)	39,795	(34)	39,190	(37)	41,902	(42)	46,233	(45)
4. Indonesia	.	.	9,123	(10)	9,864	(11)	11,801	(11)	15,529	(14)	13,461	(13)	12,138	(12)	13,770	(14)
5. China	.	.	584	(1)	1	(..)	Nil	(..)	12	(..)	25	(..)	..	(..)	..	(..)
6. Japan	.	.	3,396	(4)	2,661	(3)	3,508	(3)	5,583	(5)	3,211	(3)	3,539	(3)	3,031	(3)
7. Other Countries	.	.	9,579	(11)	4,397	(5)	7,539	(7)	13,853	(12)	12,635	(12)	11,210	(11)	12,201	(12)
TOTAL—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	.	.	86,813	(100)	93,443	(100)	108,114	(100)	114,701	(100)	105,188	(100)	100,524	(100)	102,434	(100)

EGYPT

From—

1. India	.	.	4,043	(12)	4,255	(12)	17,874	(40)	7,391	(21)	11,883	(31)	17,878	(57)	16,602	(48)
2. Pakistan	.	.	27	(..)	..	(..)	10 (Neg.)		6	(..)	..	(..)	..	(..)	..	(..)
3. Ceylon	.	.	23,655	(67)	25,653	(72)	21,295	(48)	26,157	(73)	23,062	(61)	10,552	(34)	10,154	(29)
4. Indonesia	.	.	6,844	(19)	5,448	(15)	4,746	(11)	1,889	(5)	1,853	(5)	2,010	(6)	2,690	(8)
5. Other Countries	.	.	779	(2)	427	(1)	506	(1)	489	(1)	1,147	(3)	766	(3)	5,228	(15)
TOTAL—EGYPT	.	.	35,348	(100)	35,783	(100)	44,431	(100)	35,932	(100)	37,945	(100)	31,206	(100)	34,674	(100)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (b)

From—

1. India	.	.	101	(..)	150	(1)	311	(1)	194	(1)	193	(1)	139	(0)	270	(1)
2. Ceylon	.	.	18,498	(85)	21,646	(89)	23,697	(90)	23,717	(87)	21,643	(91)	26,260	(93)	25,493	(91)
3. Mozambique	.	.	1,237	(6)	1,206	(5)	1,562	(6)	1,714	(6)	799	(3)	226	(1)	221	(1)
4. Nyasaland (a)	.	.	1,350	(6)	607	(2)	134	(1)	129	(..)	223	(1)	264	(1)	418	(1)
5. Other Countries	.	.	717	(3)	772	(3)	578	(2)	1,586	(6)	889	(4)	1,442	(5)	1,695	(6)

TOTAL—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

.	.	.	21,903	(100)	24,381	(100)	26,282	(100)	27,340	(100)	23,747	(100)	28,331	(100)	28,097	(100)
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M/B568DEStatistics—8(a)

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

Total Imports of Tea by Principal Consuming Countries—1951 to 1957

(Figures within brackets represent the percentage shares of the respective countries in the import trade)

(Thousand lbs.)

(CALENDAR YEARS)

Imports into	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age	Imports	Per- cent- age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
AUSTRALIA (c)														
From—														
1. India	17,832	(29)	4,474	(8)	12,782	(22)	3,047	(5)	8,562	(13)	6,496	(14)	8,198	(13)
2. Ceylon	37,271	(61)	45,315	(83)	41,500	(70)	52,225	(89)	53,726	(82)	29,549	(64)	35,982	(59)
3. China	549	(1)	340	(1)	369	(1)	556	(1)	513	(1)	974	(2)	1,057	(2)
4. Other Countries	5,584	(9)	4,219	(8)	4,157	(7)	2,705	(5)	2,411	(4)	9,307	(20)	16,267	(26)
TOTAL—AUSTRALIA	61,236	(100)	54,358	(100)	58,808	(100)	58,533	(100)	65,212	(100)	46,326	(100)	61,504	(100)
NEW ZEALAND														
From—														
1. India	3,477	(14)	879	(9)	1,747	(12)	1,194	(8)	1,009	(8)	1,448	(10)	1,765	(10)
2. Ceylon	20,326	(83)	8,721	(88)	12,721	(86)	14,046	(92)	11,756	(91)	12,623	(89)	15,475	(89)
3. Other Countries	663	(3)	332	(3)	387	(2)	64	(..)	115	(1)	113	(1)	253	(1)
TOTAL—NEW ZEALAND	24,466	(100)	9,932	(100)	14,855	(100)	15,304	(100)	2,880	(100)	14,184	(100)	17,493	(100)

Neg. Negligible.

(a) From 1955, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(b) From 1955, including South West Africa territory.

(c) Figures relate to the year ending 30th June of the year indicated.

NOTE—Figures have been furnished by the International Tea Committee.

TABLE No.

Consumption of Tea in the Principal Producing Countries—1951 to 1957

(Thousand lbs.)

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
India (a)	201,000	187,000	182,000	175,000	221,000	193,000	248,000*
Pakistan (a)	12,760	29,930	30,610	28,660	40,270	30,620	39,840
Ceylon (b)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15,178	14,597	23,825
Indonesia (c)	14,804	14,398	17,650	14,780	22,110	16,150	16,770
Kenya	5,070	4,050	5,030	4,830	6,060	4,680	4,320
Uganda	2,300	1,640	2,030	1,980	1,850	1,590	1,870
Tanganyika	1,650	1,430	1,450	1,270	900	1,880	2,900
Nyasaland (d)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Southern Rhodesia	1,501	2,102	1,842	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Japan	78,600	105,200	70,400	113,100	130,400	134,900	138,200
Malaya (e)	7,817	7,948	7,570	8,397	11,406	7,314	9,378

N.A. Not available.

*Provisional.

(a) Years beginning 1st April.

(b) The figures refer entirely to Ceylon-produced tea, imports being negligible; changes in stocks are taken into account.

(c) The figures relate to Factory-prepared tea only.

(d) Sales by Estates to local retailers (Imports are negligible).

(e) Excluding any allowance for tea produced on small holdings, the quantity of which is said now to be negligible. The figures relate to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore together.

NOTE.—Figures excluding India have been furnished by the International Tea Committee.

TABLE No. 14

Imports, Re-exports and Consumption of Tea of United Kingdom—1952 to 1957

(CALENDAR YEARS)

(Thousand lbs.)

From	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
India						
Total imports	304,381	315,331	321,492	283,394	300,597	348,463
Re-exports . .	9,418	16,146	16,854	17,600	13,860	13,952
Net imports	294,963	299,185	304,638	265,794	286,737	334,511
Pakistan						
Total imports	26,941	23,533	18,459	17,067	13,974	13,564
Re-exports . .	1,423	798	83	227	145	102
Net imports	25,518	22,735	18,376	16,840	13,829	13,462
Ceylon						
Total imports	117,256	116,137	134,316	121,970	125,832	139,744
Re-exports . .	8,952	14,227	11,733	10,623	10,522	10,798
Net imports	108,304	101,910	122,583	111,347	115,310	128,946
Nyasaland(a)						
Total imports	13,093	13,237	14,719	17,115	18,342	19,528
Re-exports . .	1,012	1,246	675	612	817	660
Net imports	12,081	11,991	14,044	16,503	17,525	18,868
Kenya						
Total imports	8,013	3,006	5,153	8,959	10,671	12,164
Re-exports . .	948	528	144	217	507	507
Net imports	7,065	2,478	5,009	8,742	10,164	11,657

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

Imports, Re-exports and Consumption of Tea of United Kingdom 1952 to 1957

		(CALENDAR YEARS)					(Thousand lbs.)
From		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Indonesia and Netherlands	Total imports	18,238	12,058	18,274	10,938	12,709	13,677
	Re-exports .	853	1,068	566	814	813	385
	Net imports	17,385	10,990	17,708	10,124	11,896	13,292
China	Total imports	146	434	1,400	4,516	2,103	7,000
	Re-exports .	345	437	354	477	661	541
	Net imports .	—199	—3	1,046	4,039	1,442	6,459
Other Countries	Total imports	8,838	9,047	28,344	35,345	29,367	39,946
	Re-exports .	633	1,393	1,039	2,287	4,318	3,050
	Net imports	8,205	7,654	27,305	33,058	25,049	36,896
ALL COUNTRIES	Total imports	496,906	492,783	542,157	499,304	513,595	594,086
	Re-exports .	23,584	35,843	31,448	32,857	31,643	29,995
	Net imports	473,322	456,940	510,709	466,447	481,952	564,091
NET RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION		470,563	461,037	503,673	463,623	488,989	558,268

(a) From 1955, figures relate to Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Source—International Tea Committee.

TABLE No. 15

Re-exports of Tea of United Kingdom—1951 to 1957

	(CALENDAR YEARS)					(Thousand lbs.)	
Shared by	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Ireland (Republic)	(a)	1,503	2	7	7	204	2,061
Channel Islands	963	1,541	1,976	1,967	1,606	2,509	2,309
Canada	365	2,281	5,173	3,199	3,027	1,842	3,411
British West Indies (a)	993	881	903	1,031	1,006	1,034	1,005
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,317	2,048	1,907	1,524	1,975	1,408	1,741
TOTAL TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES(b)	3,638	8,254	9,961	7,728	7,621	6,997	10,527
Belgium	233	339	338	436	327	479	361
Denmark (c)	560	577	855	1,111	703	997	831
France	424	364	737	509	564	837	803
Germany (Western)	..	2,053	2,408	2,064	3,634	2,976	2,156
Netherlands	524	3,082	5,834	3,980	6,294	6,455	3,819
Sweden	886	986	1,206	1,765	1,252	1,650	1,274
United States of America	..	4,400	10,346	9,780	7,256	6,898	6,128
Other Foreign Countries	6,912	3,530	4,157	4,075	5,206	4,354	4,059
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	9,539	15,331	25,881	23,720	25,236	24,646	19,467
GRAND TOTAL	13,177	23,585	35,842	31,448	32,857	31,643	29,995

(a) Including Bahamas, Bermuda and British Honduras.

(b) Including Irish Republic.

(c) Including the Faroe Islands.

Source—International Tea Committee.

TABLE No. 16

Annual Average Prices of Tea sold at Colombo Auctions — 1942 to 1957

(With Export Rights)

(Rs.—Cents† per lb.)

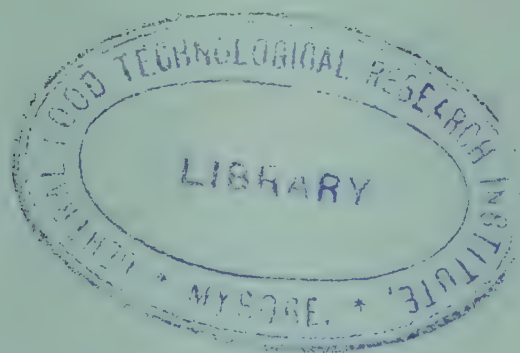
Year	High grown	Medium grown	Low grown	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1942 (a)	127	117	107	113
1943	..	..	..	..
1944	..	..	..	..
1945	..	..	..	..
1946	..	..	..	..
1947	176	157	154	160
1948	174	152	150	155
1949	211	186	188	193
1950	239	199	201	207
1951	212	180	195	190
1952	206 (b)	166 (b)	153 (b)	173
1953	206	179	180	191
1954	265	247	253	256
1955	234	204	240	224
1956	250	196	188	216
1957	205	161	188	186

(a) No sales were held in Colombo after 14th September 1942 until January 1947; the 1942 averages relate to the period upto 14th September.

(b) From September 29, 1952, these averages include certain "miscellaneous" teas and incomplete invoices previously included only on the total average, and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the figures for earlier years.

† One Ceylon Rupee is equal to one Indian Rupee throughout.

Source—Reports of the Colombo Broker's Association, per the International Tea Committee.



Tea in India 195

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